

THE
PEW
CHARITABLE TRUSTS

Maryland Data Analysis Part 2: Community Corrections Drivers

Justice Reinvestment Coordinating Council
August 18, 2015

Justice Reinvestment Coordinating Council Focus

SB 602

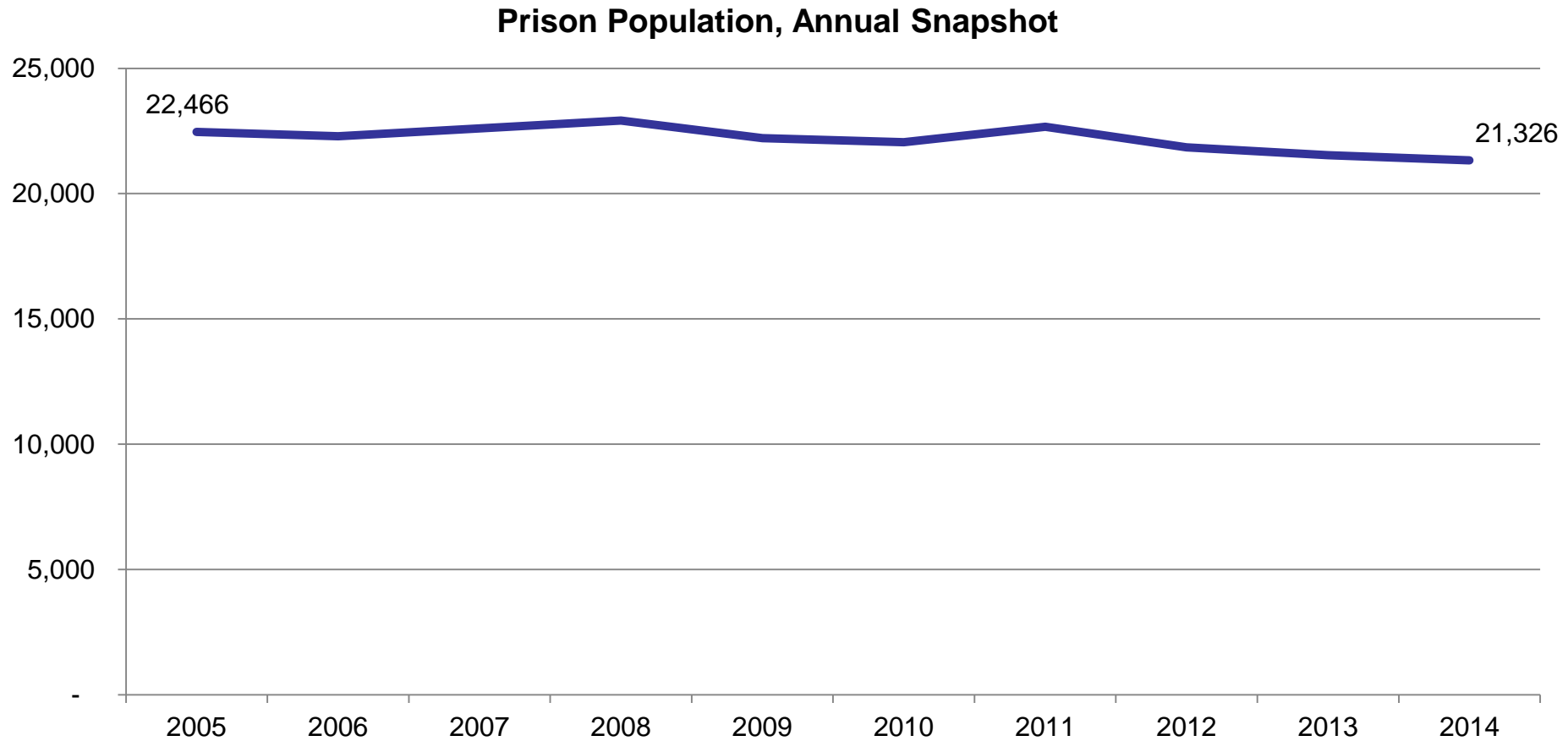
The Council shall “develop a statewide framework of sentencing and corrections policies to further reduce the state’s incarcerated population, reduce spending on corrections, and reinvest in strategies to increase public safety and reduce recidivism ... ”

Outline

- Prison drivers review
- Follow-up questions
- Community corrections drivers
- Research on what works to reduce recidivism

PRISON DRIVERS

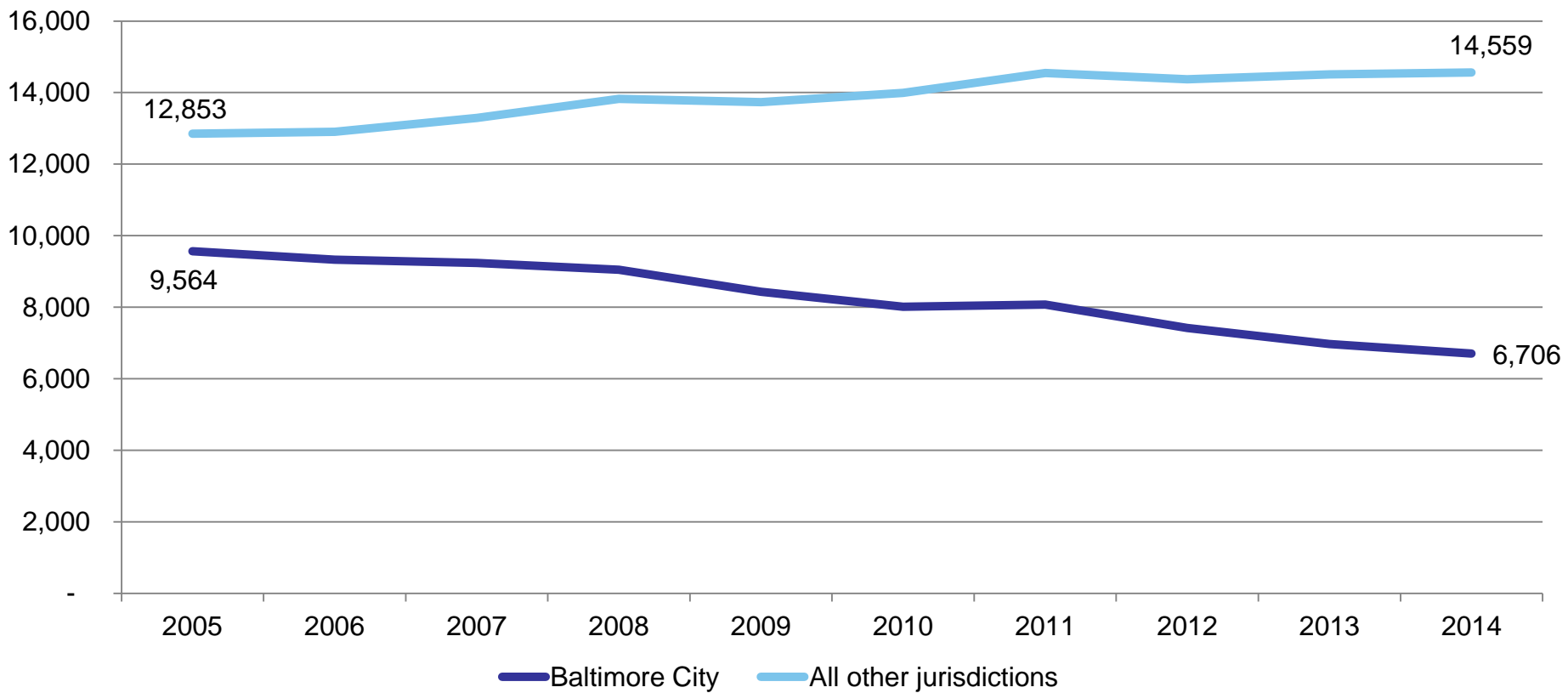
Prison Population Down 5% in Last Decade



Note: 2005-2013 stock population snapshot count in August, 2014 snapshot count in July

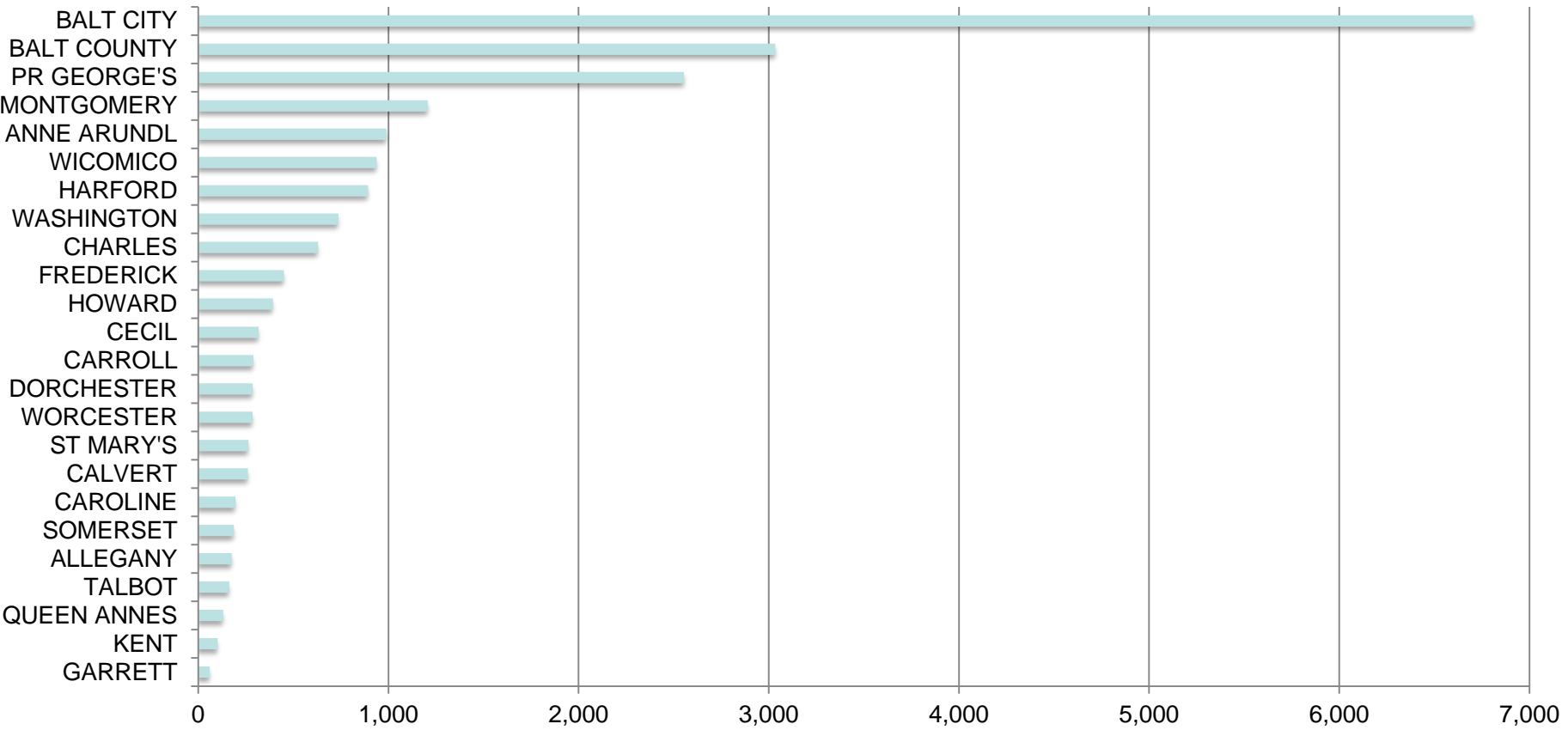
If Not for Baltimore City, State Prison Population Would Have Grown in Last Decade

Prisoners by Jurisdiction of Origin, Annual Snapshots



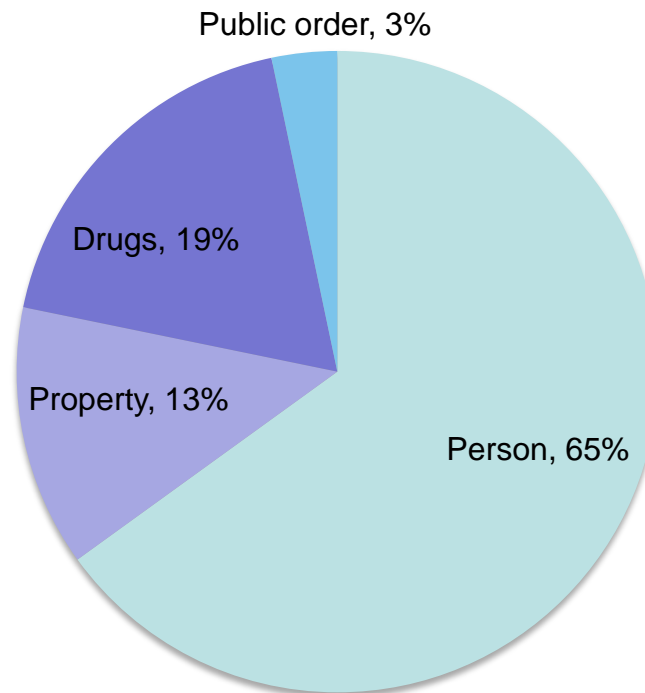
Baltimore City and County Still Largest Contributors to Prison Population

Prisoners by Jurisdiction, July 2014 Snapshot



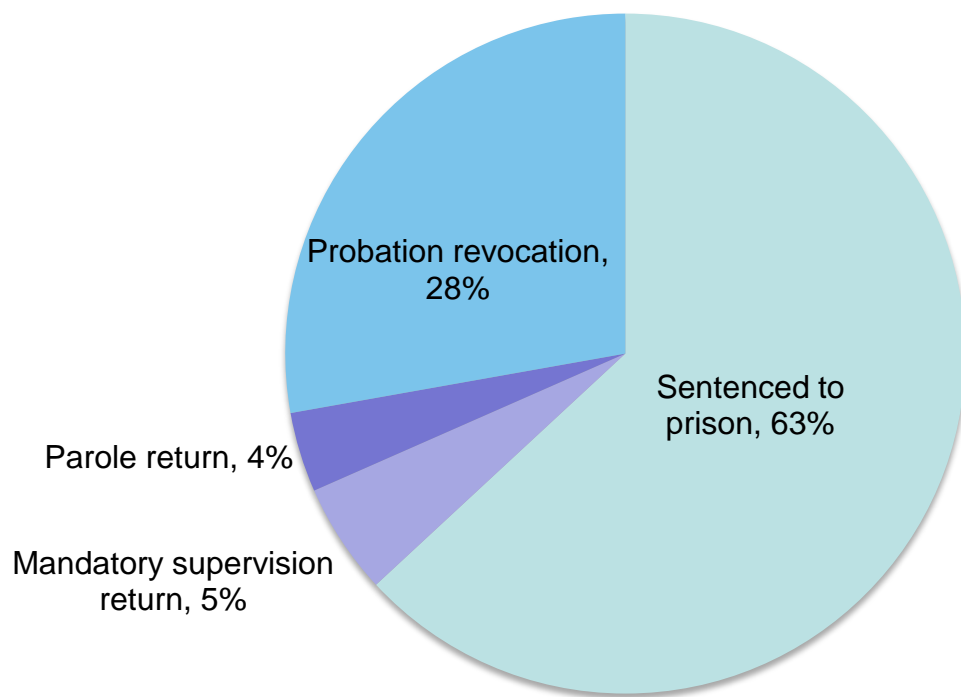
2/3 of Prisoners in for Person Crimes

Prisoners by Offense Type, July 2014

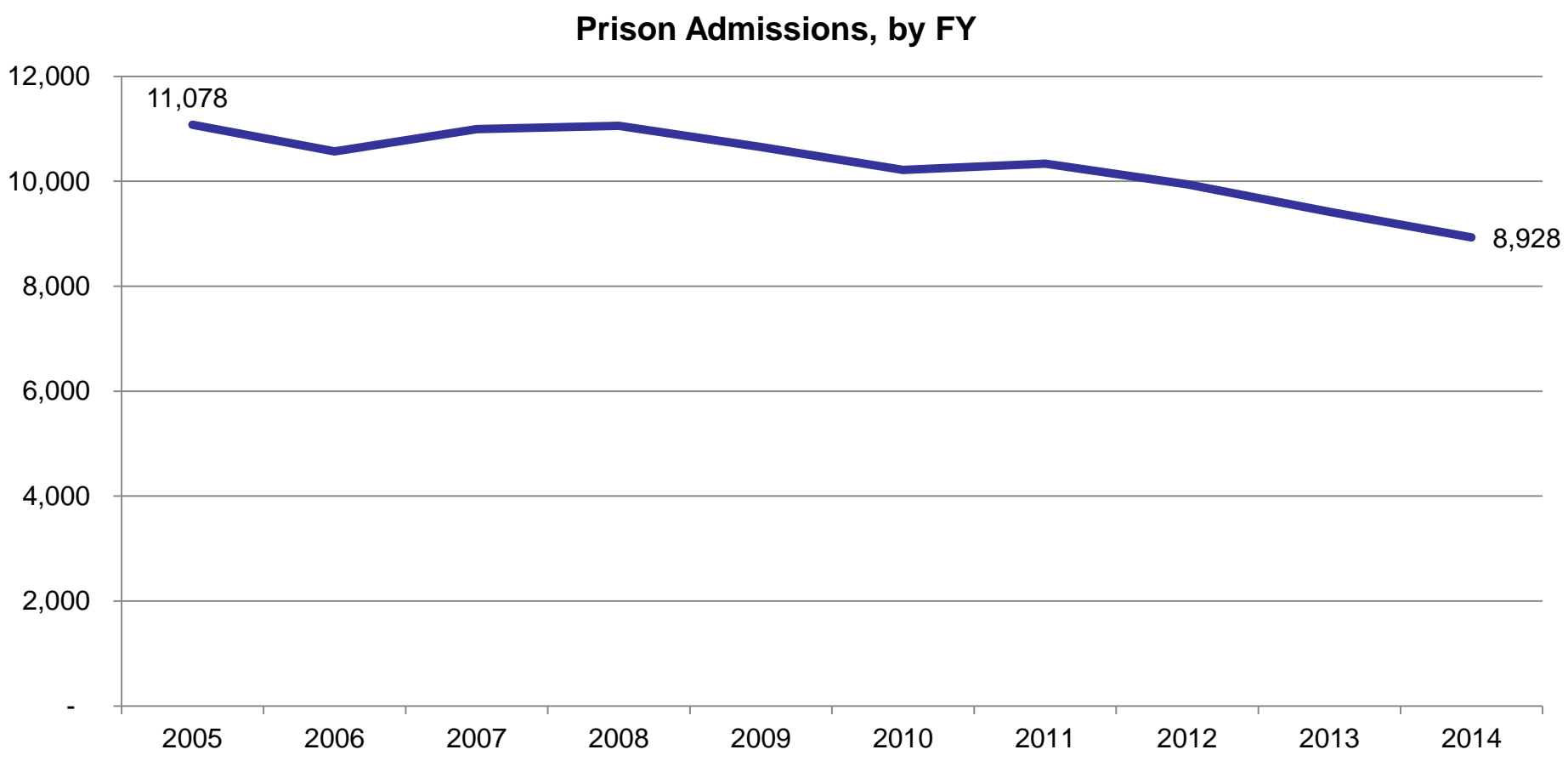


Almost 2/3 of Prisoners from New Sentences, 28% from Probation Revocations

Prisoners by Admit Type, August 2014

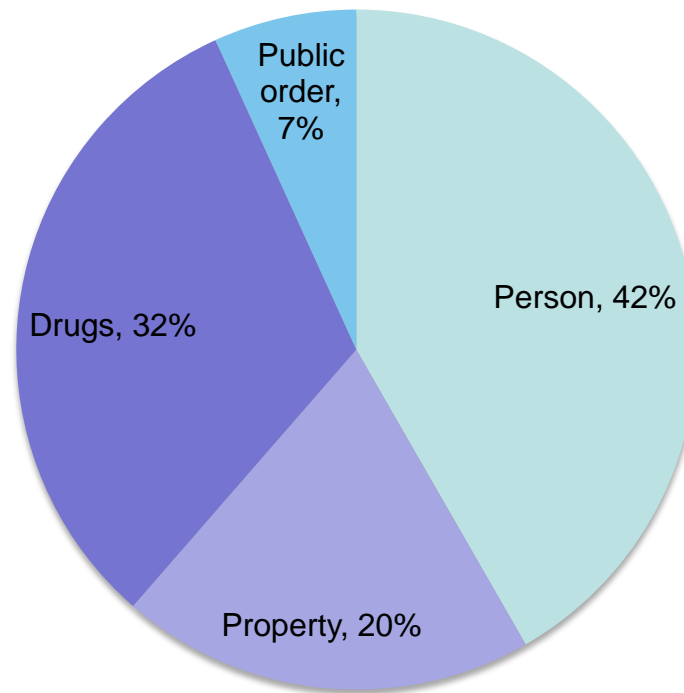


Prison Admissions Down 19% in Last Decade



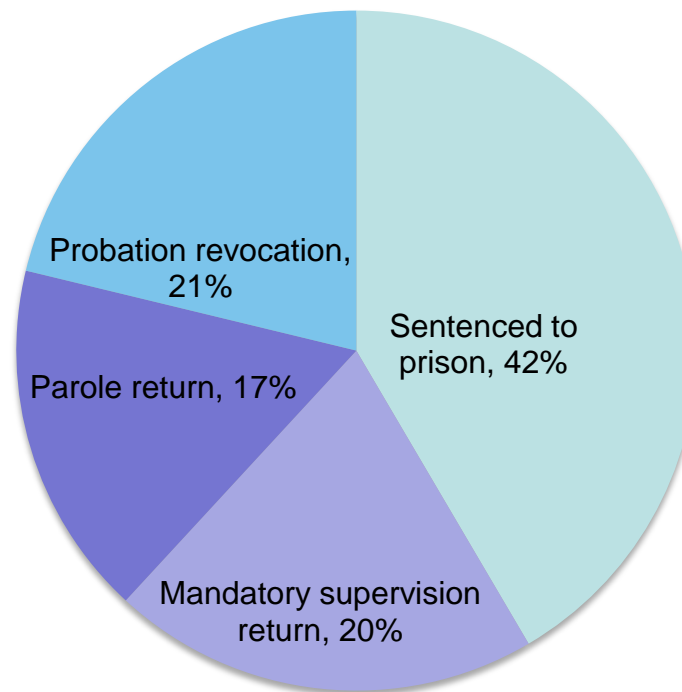
58% of Admissions Are for Nonviolent Crimes

Prison Admissions by Offense Type, FY14



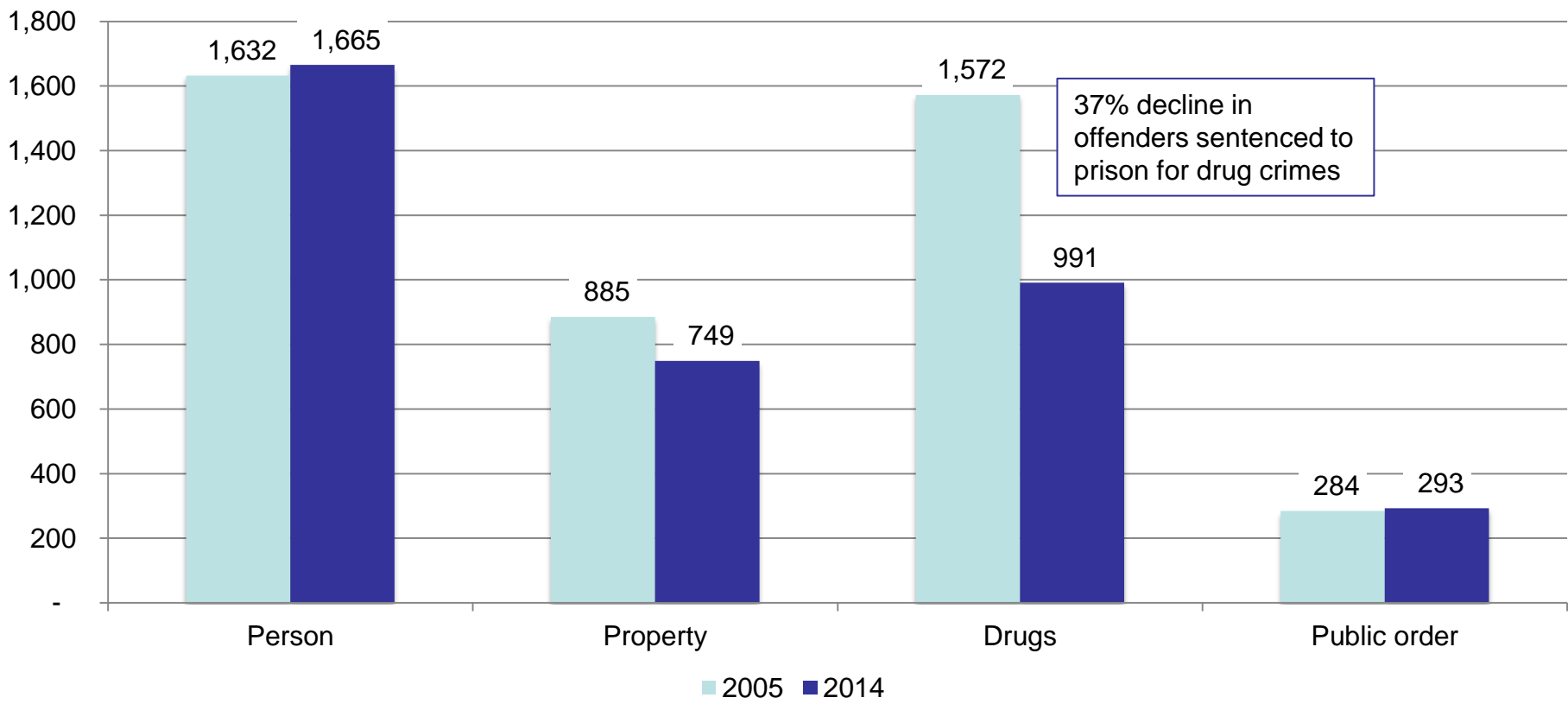
58% of Admissions Were Previously on Supervision

Prison Admissions by Type, FY14



Decline in Newly Sentenced Prisoners Due Almost Entirely to a Drop in Drug Admissions

Newly Sentenced Prisoners by Offense Type, FY05 vs FY14



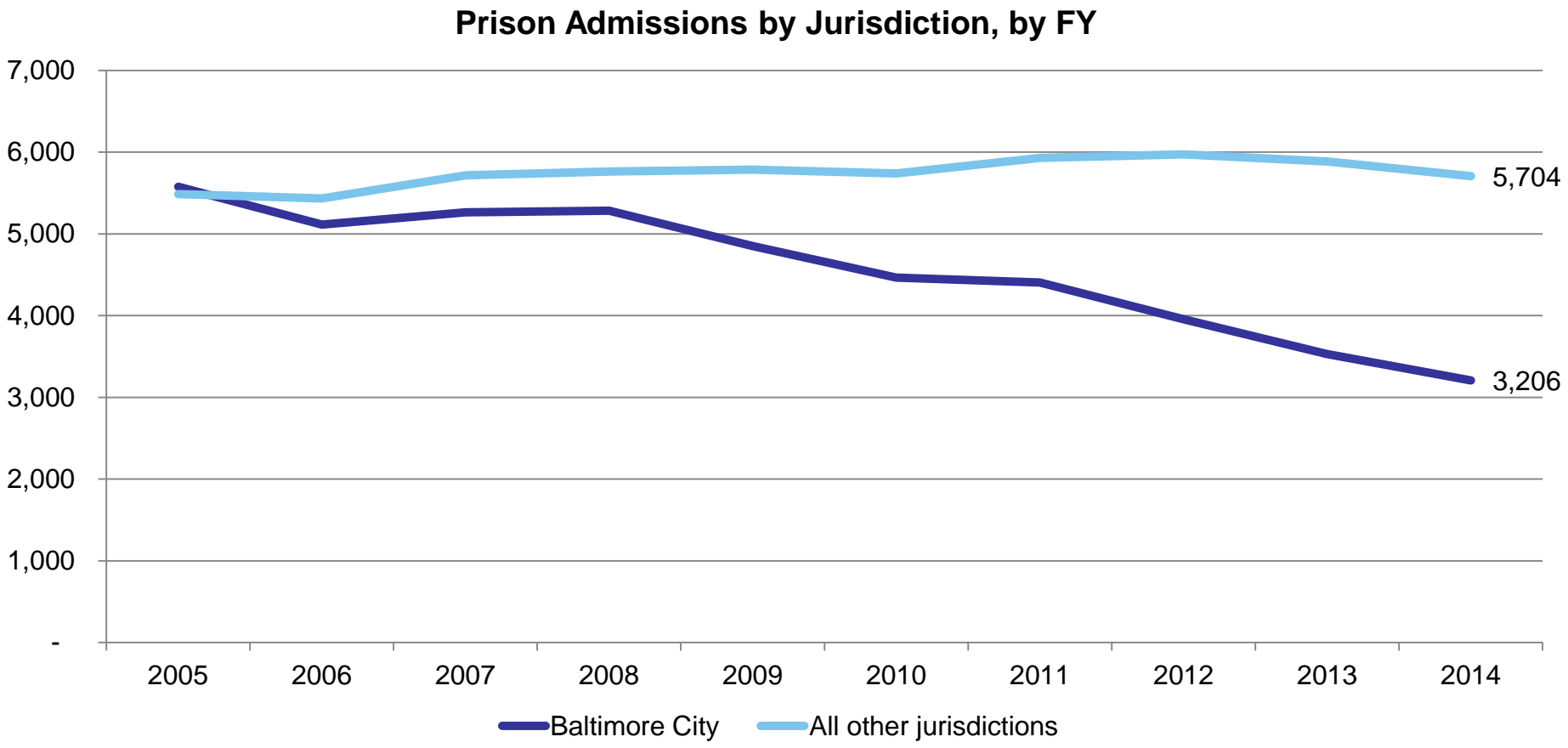
PWID Still #1 Crime at Admission, Distribution and Possession Also in Top 10

Top 10 Offenses at Admission in FY14, Newly Sentenced Prisoners Admitted to Prison

Offense	2005	2014	% Change, 2005-2014
Possession w/ Intent to Distribute Narcotics	964	462	-52%
Assault-2nd Degree	342	340	-1%
Robbery with a Deadly Weapon	248	281	13%
Narcotics Distribution	285	240	-16%
Robbery	172	229	33%
Theft Felony	204	221	8%
Assault-1st Degree	245	214	-13%
Burglary-1st Degree*	0	210	
Possession of a CDS (Excluding Marijuana)	178	144	-19%
Murder-1st Degree	66	132	100%

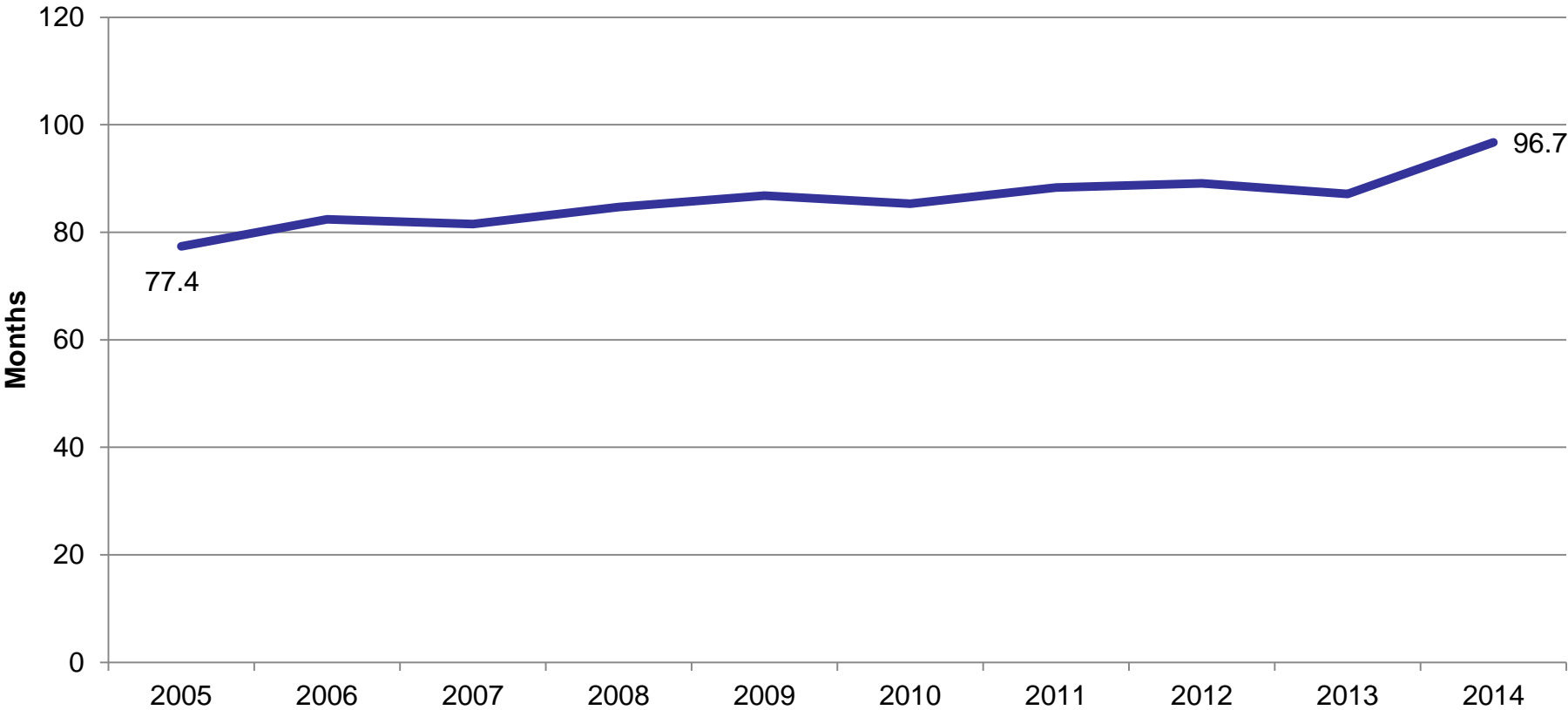
*Burglary-1st Degree did not exist in its current form in 2005

Admissions from Baltimore City Down 43%, All Others Up 4%



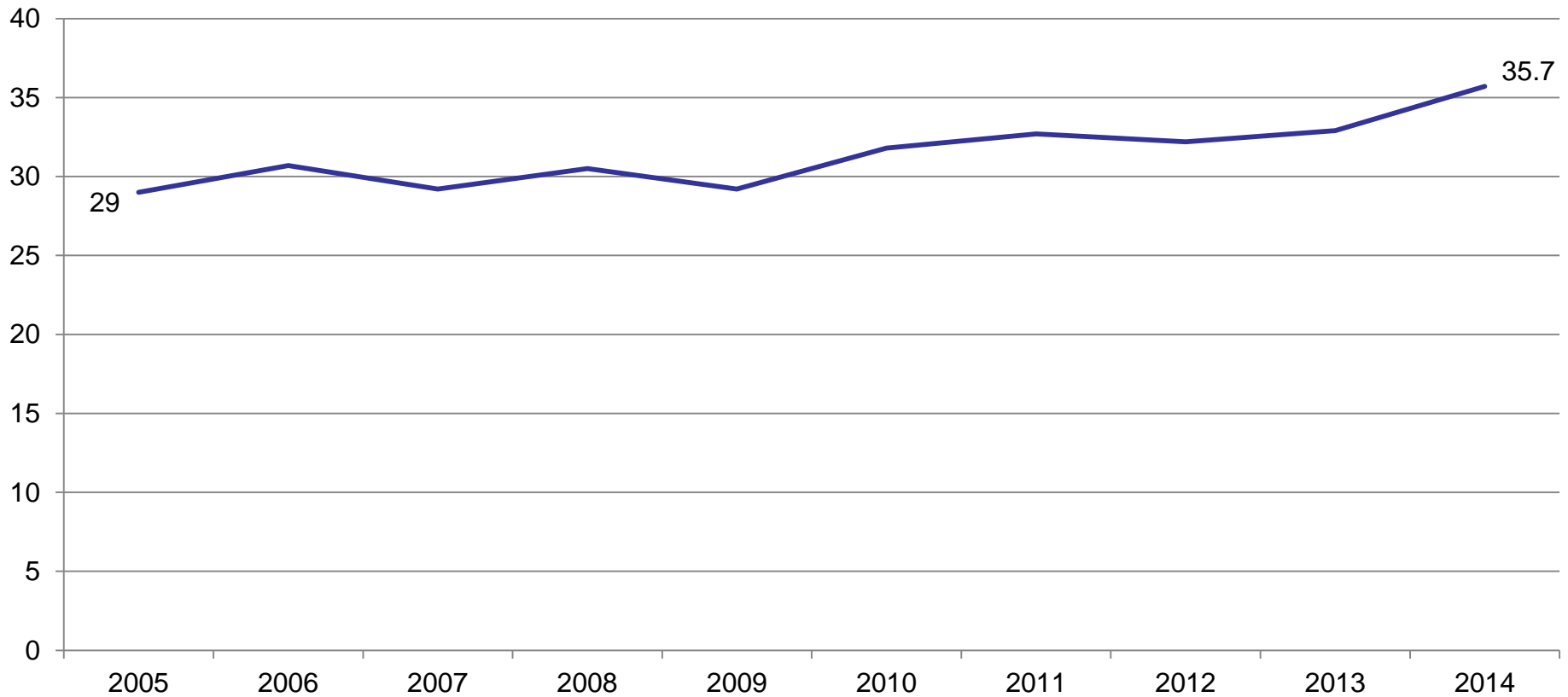
25% Increase in Average Sentence Length for Newly Sentenced Prisoners

Average Sentence for Newly Sentenced Prisoners, by FY



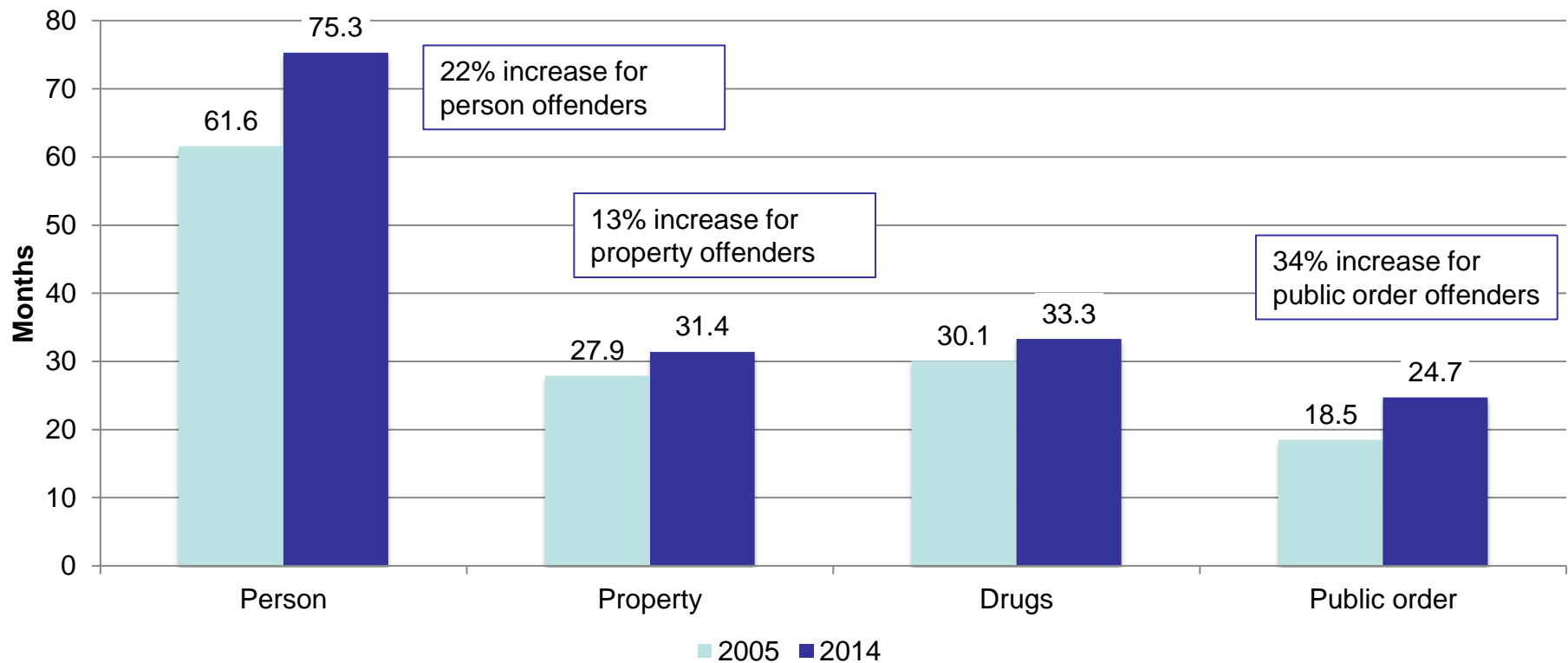
Time Served Up 23% in Last Decade

Average Time Served, by FY (Months)



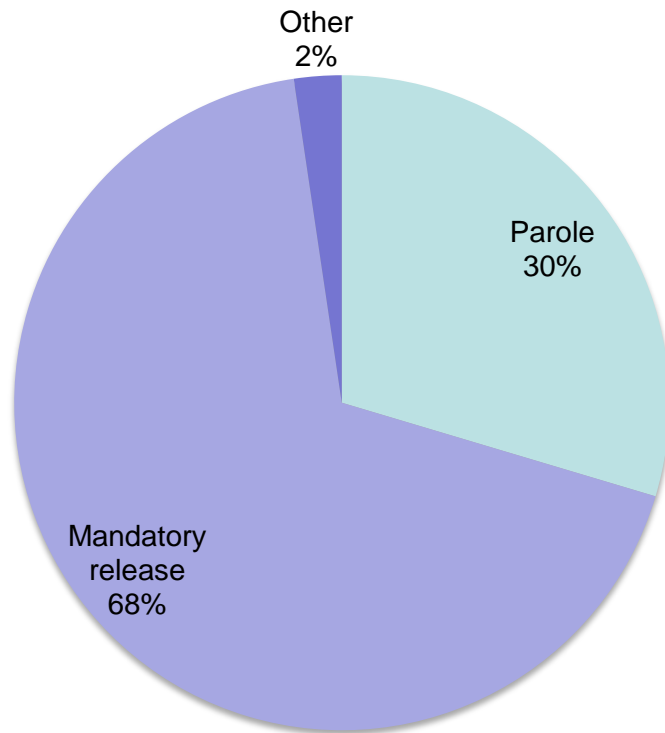
Time Served Up for All Offense Types

Average Time Served for New Court Commitments by Offense Type, FY05 vs FY14

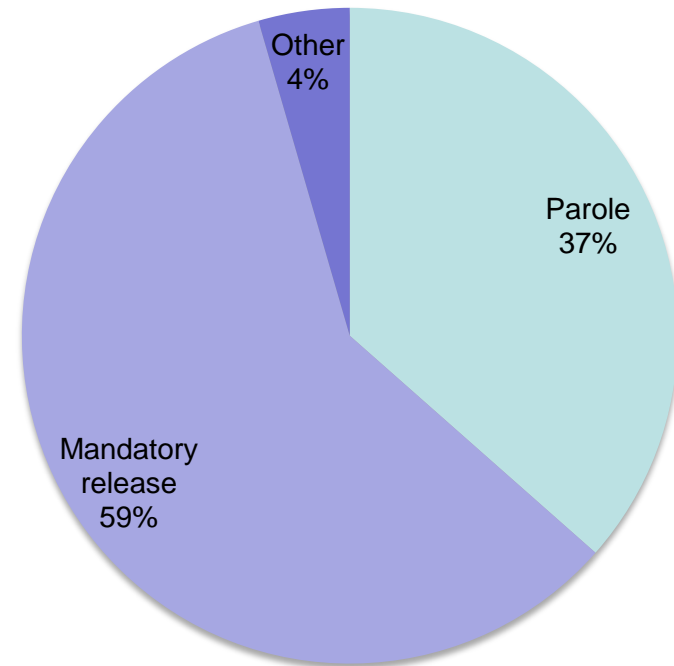


Proportion of Parole Releases Increased but Still Less Than 40% of All Releases

Prison Release Type, FY05



Prison Release Type, FY14



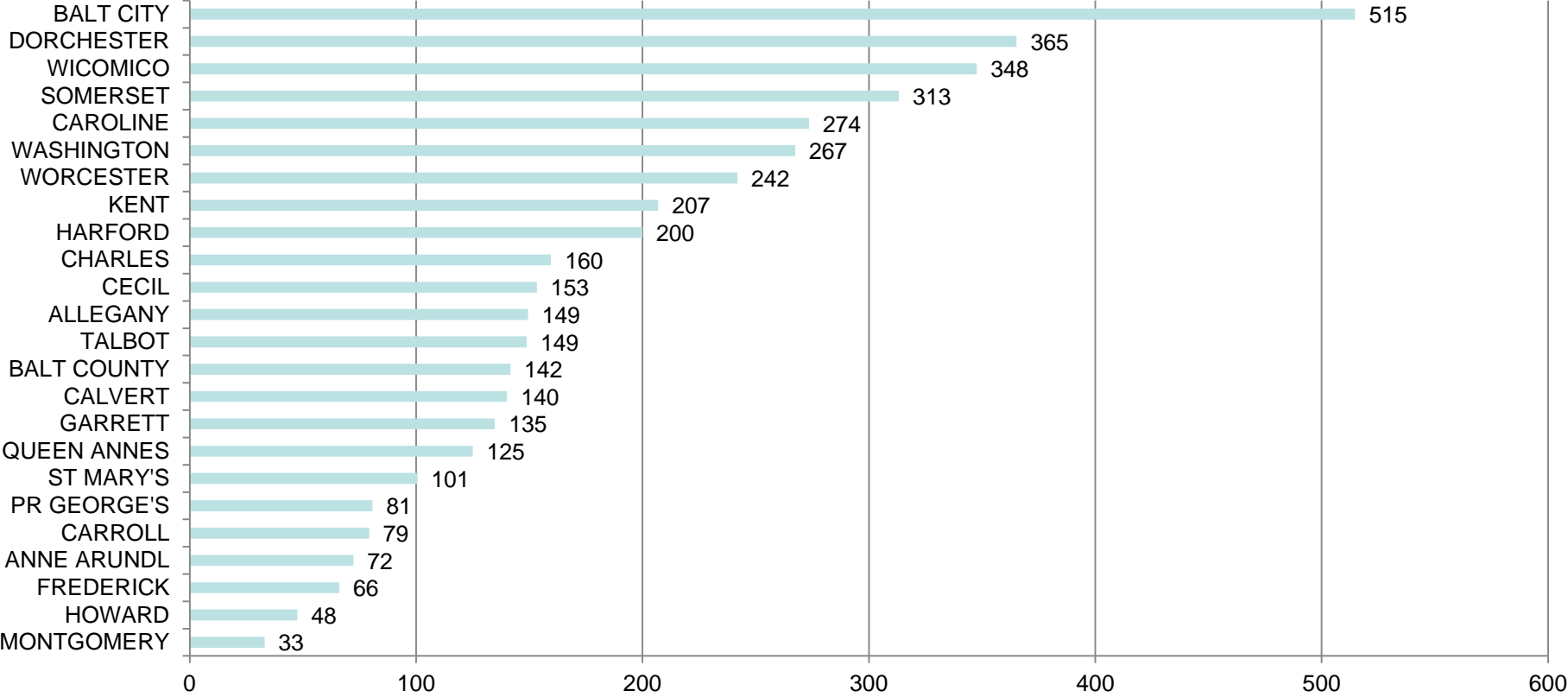
Violent Offenders Released Closer to Parole Eligibility Date Than Nonviolent Offenders

Offense	% of sentence served by new court commitments released to parole, FY14
Must serve 50%	
Robbery with a Deadly Weapon	56%
Assault-1st Degree	55%
Robbery	54%
Burglary-1st Degree	51%
Must serve 25%	
Possession w/ Intent to Distribute Narcotics	40%
Assault-2nd Degree	38%
Narcotics Distribution	43%
Theft Felony	38%
Possession of a CDS (Excluding Marijuana)	36%
Possession of Regulated Gun	37%

FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS

Baltimore City Leads State in Admissions per 100,000 Residents

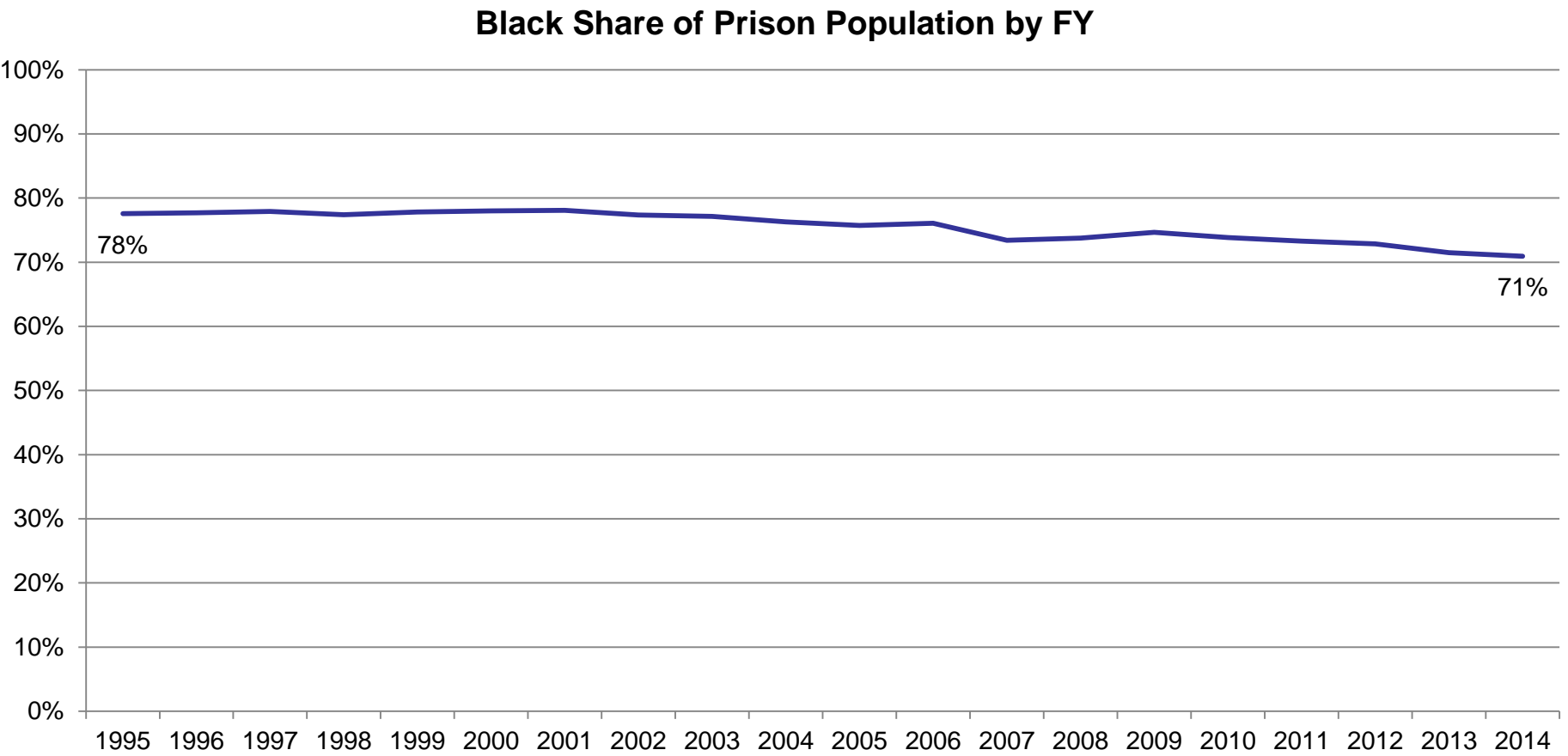
Admissions per 100,000 Residents by Jurisdiction, FY14



Time Served by Offense

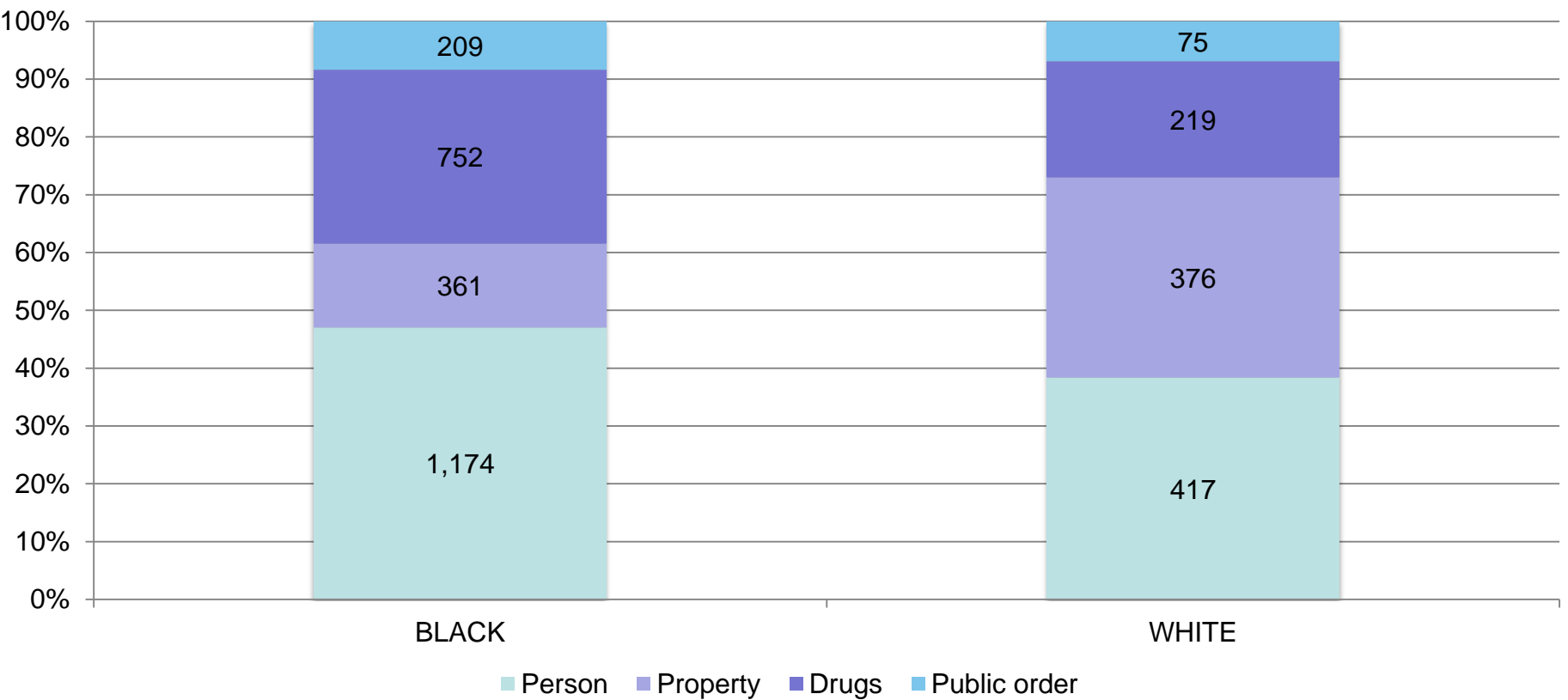
FY14 New Court Commitments Released from Prison			
Offense	Time Served (months)	% Paroled	% Sentence Served, Those Paroled
Possession w/ Intent to Distribute Narcotics	36.6	57%	40%
Assault-2nd Degree	20.4	35%	38%
Narcotics Distribution	37.8	61%	43%
Robbery with a Deadly Weapon	71.5	36%	56%
Theft Felony	25.4	51%	38%
Assault-1st Degree	79.5	33%	55%
Robbery	45.5	31%	54%
Burglary-1st Degree	44.9	31%	51%
Possession of a CDS (Excluding Marijuana)	12.4	47%	36%
Possession of Regulated Gun	29.1	24%	37%
Murder-2nd Degree	158.2	35%	59%
Burglary-2nd Degree	51.2	29%	48%
Theft Misd \$100 - <\$1K	12.4	31%	36%
Rape-2nd Degree	110.4	12%	47%
Burglary-4th Degree	17.1	34%	36%
Conspiracy Possession CDS (Excluding Marijuana)	17.9	53%	36%
DWI/Alcohol	9.6	38%	33%
Possession of Handgun	16	24%	38%
Unauth Use Of Goods	13.9	29%	37%
Other CDS Charge (Including Marijuana)	22.9	55%	34%

Black Share of Prison Population Has Declined in Past Two Decades, Still Disproportionate



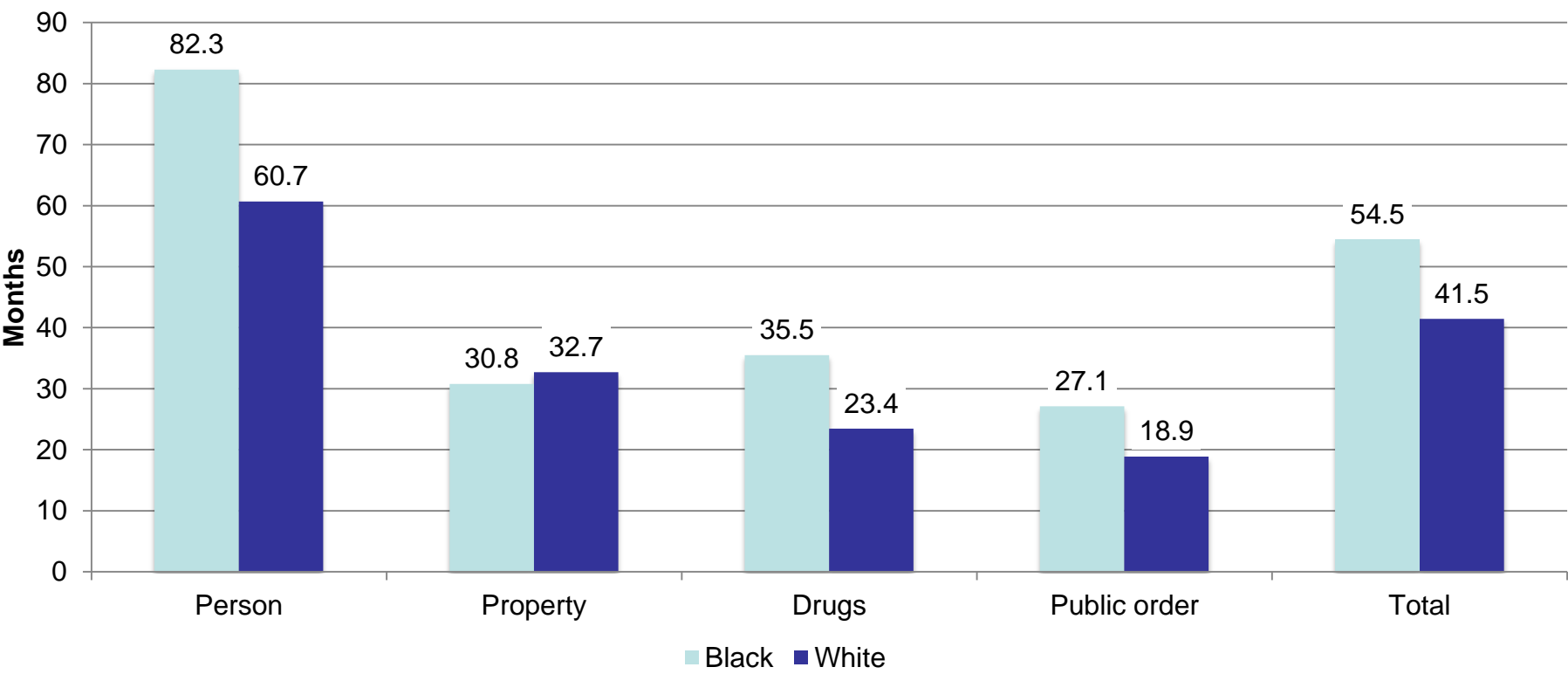
Black Offenders More Likely to Be Sentenced to Prison for Drug or Person Crimes; White Offenders for Property Crimes

Newly Sentenced Prisoners by Offense Type, by Race, FY14



Black Offenders Serve Longer in Prison than White Offenders

Average Time Served by Released New Court Commitments by Offense Type and Race, FY14



COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS DRIVERS

Outline

- Active population
- Discharges from supervision
- Time served on supervision

Data

- Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services
 - Division of Parole and Probation data:
 - OBSCIS Snapshots, August 2005-2012
 - OCMS Snapshots, August 2013-2014

Supervision Types

Probation	
Probation Before Judgment (PBJ)	Supervision before the court imposes a verdict
Probation After Judgment (PAJ)	Supervision under which the court suspends a prison sentence and allows the offender to serve a term in the community
Post-Release Supervision	
Parole	Supervision while on a period of discretionary, conditional release from prison granted by the Maryland Parole Commission
Mandatory Release Supervision	Supervision while serving the remainder of an offender's sentence less diminution of confinement credits after mandatory release from prison; only applies to offenders with sentences of 18 months or more

Supervision Levels

Violence Prevention Initiative (VPI)	Supervision level for cases assigned to VPI. Individuals under this supervision level will be assigned to one of two supervision levels: VPI 1 or VPI 2
High	Supervision level for offenders with a risk score of fifteen or above
Moderate	Supervision level for offenders with a risk score above 6 or below 15
Low-Moderate	Supervision level for offenders with a risk score of 6 or lower
Low	Least intensive supervision level for offenders. This type of supervision level has no contact reporting requirements
Sex Offender	Specialized caseload for offenders who have been convicted of a sex offense. Offenders under this supervision level are assigned to one of four supervision levels (LV1 through LV4)

Discharge Types

Unsatisfactory Discharge

Revocation: New Offense	The offender is guilty of a new offense committed while under supervision and the court or parole commission finds the offender guilty of a Violation of Probation or Parole (VOP) that includes the new charge as a basis of the VOP (regardless of whether or not the VOP results in incarceration)
Revocation: Technical Violation	Violations other than new convictions that result in the offender being found guilty of a VOP (regardless of whether or not the VOP results in incarceration)
Unsatisfactory: New offense	The offender is guilty of an offense that was committed during the supervision or monitoring period, and the case is closed (with or without a hearing) by the court or parole commission without finding the offender guilty of a VOP
Unsatisfactory: No New Offense	Violations other than new convictions have been documented in a report to the court or parole commission and the case is closed (with or without a hearing) without the offender being found guilty of a VOP

Satisfactory Discharge

Expiration of sentence	The case reaches the legal expiration date
Early termination	The court agrees to close the case in a satisfactory status prior to the legal expiration date
Commutation	The case that resulted in the offender being placed under supervision is commuted

Other Discharge

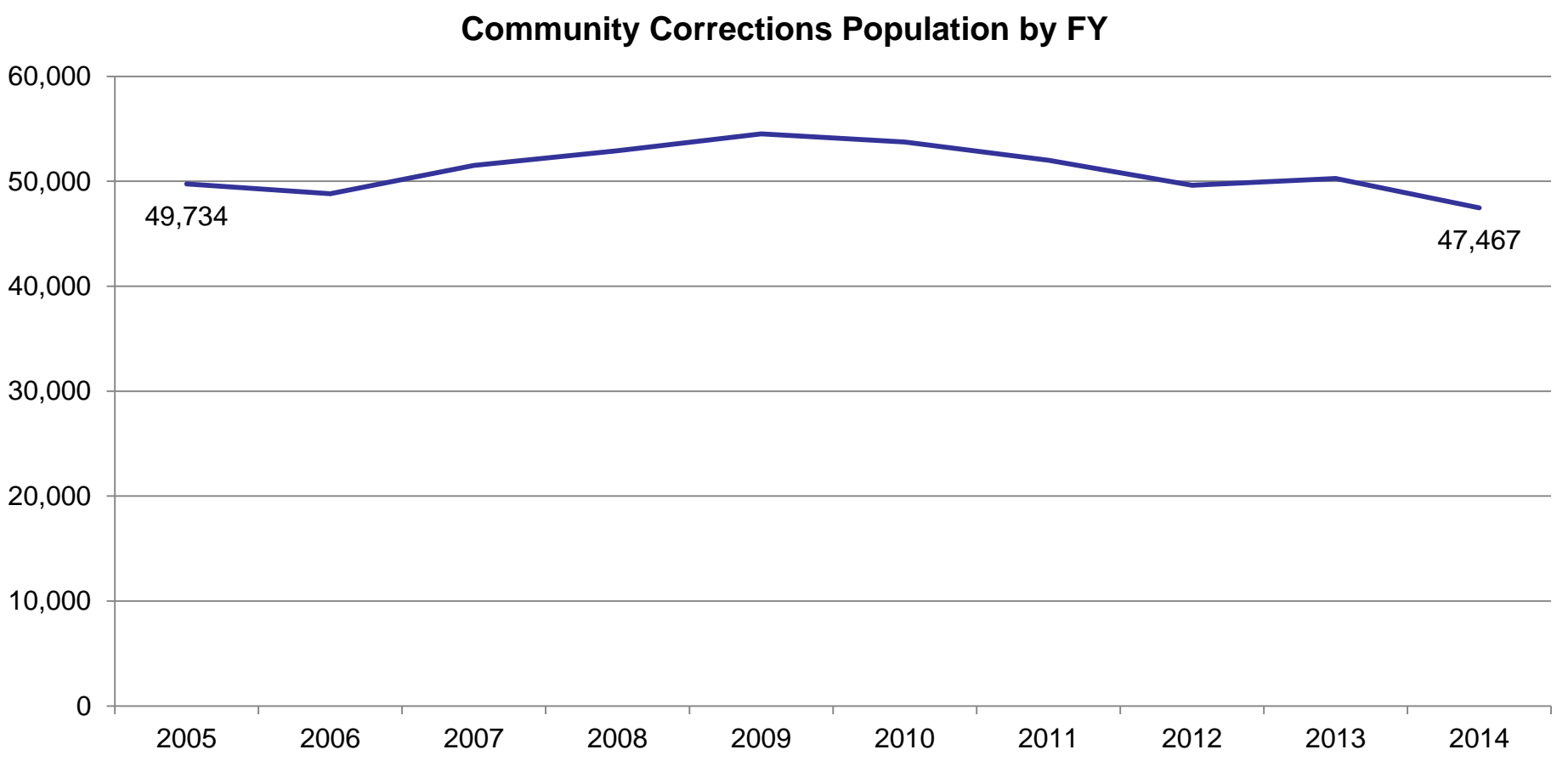
Transferred out of state	The offender is transferred to supervision in another jurisdiction
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COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ACTIVE POPULATION

Outline

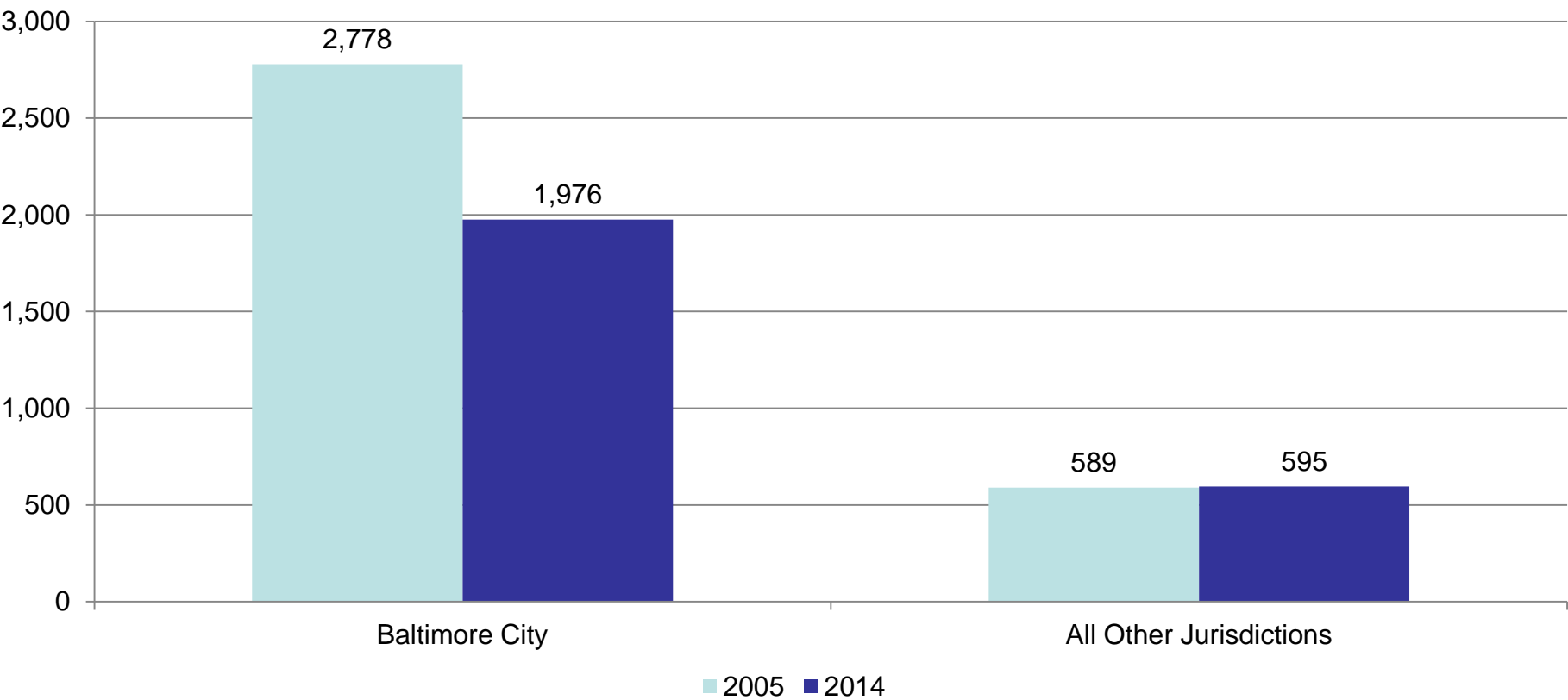
- Population over time
- Demographics
- By supervision type
- By supervision level
- By geographic region or jurisdiction

5% Decrease in Community Corrections Population in Last Decade



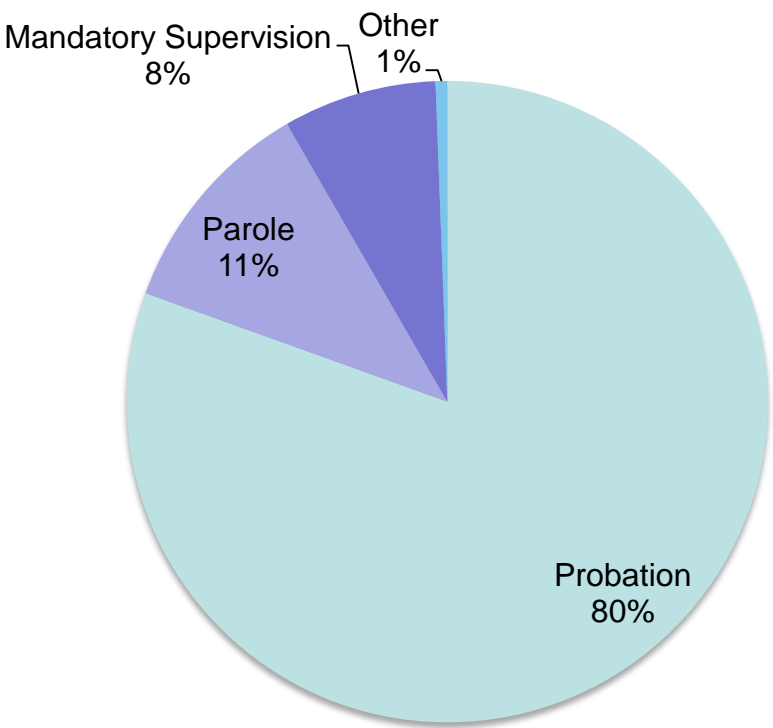
Active Cases Per 100,000 Residents Dropped 29% in Baltimore City Over Last Decade, Steady in the Rest of the State

Community Corrections Population Per 100,000 Residents, FY05 vs FY14



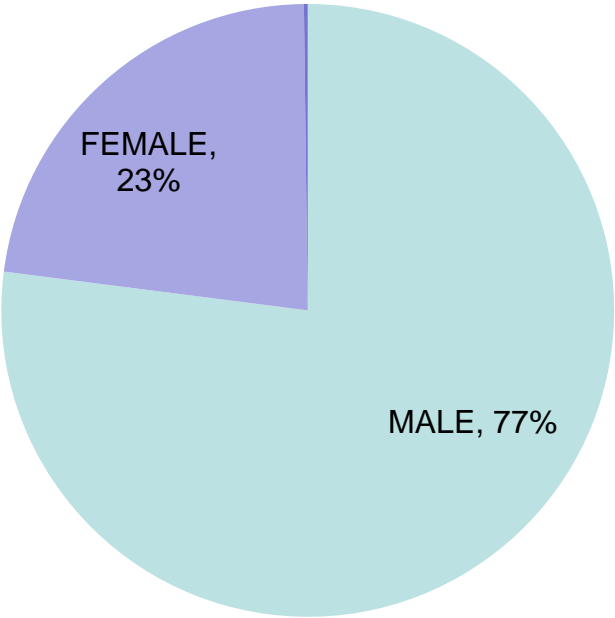
80% of Offenders on Community Supervision on Probation

Community Corrections Population by Supervision Type, FY14

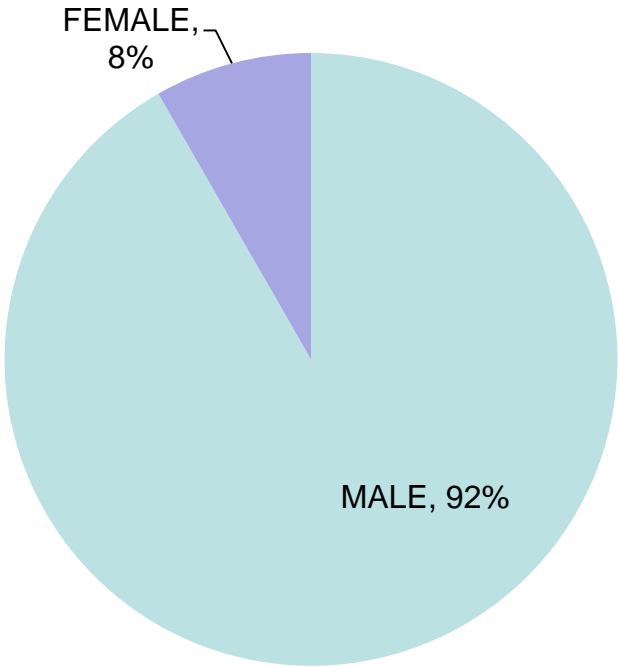


Probation Population Has Larger Proportion of Females Than Post-Release Supervision Population

Probation Population by Gender, FY14

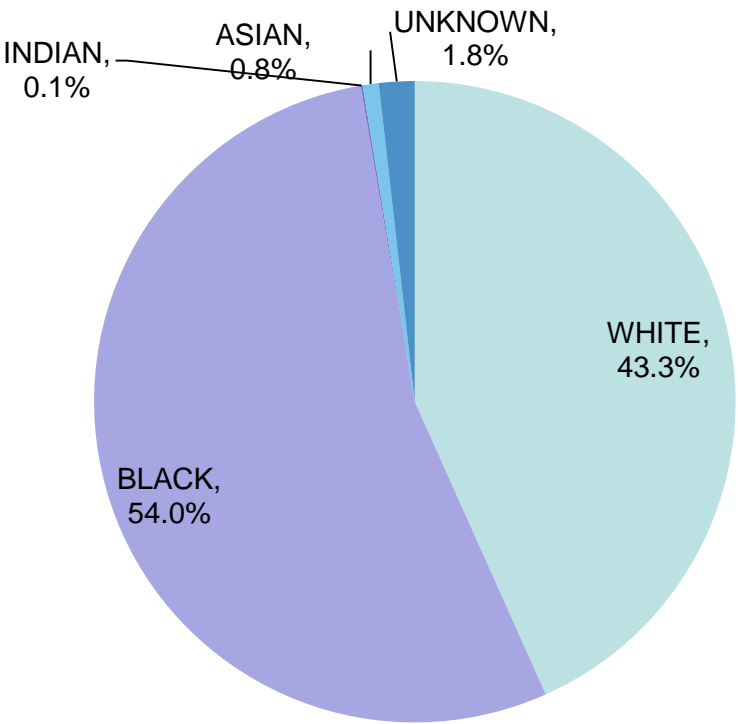


Post-Release Supervision Population by Gender, FY14

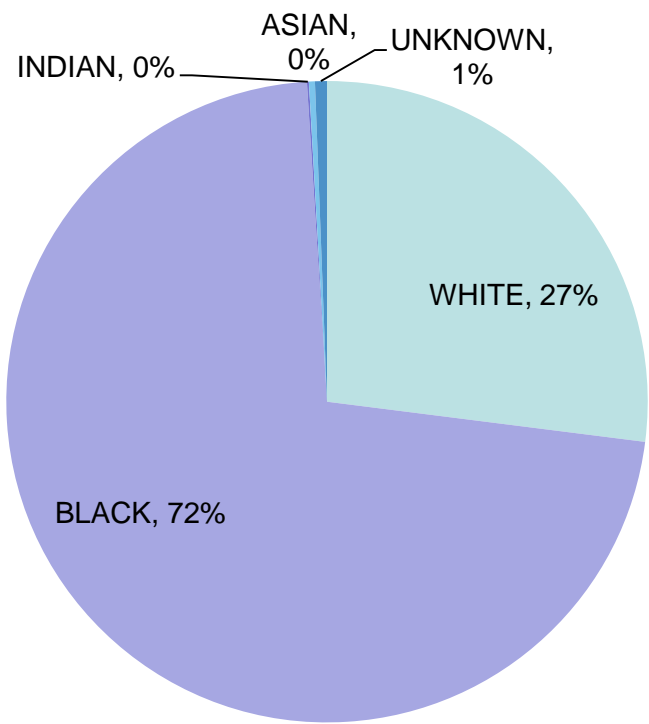


Blacks Are Overrepresented in Probation and Post-Release Supervision Populations

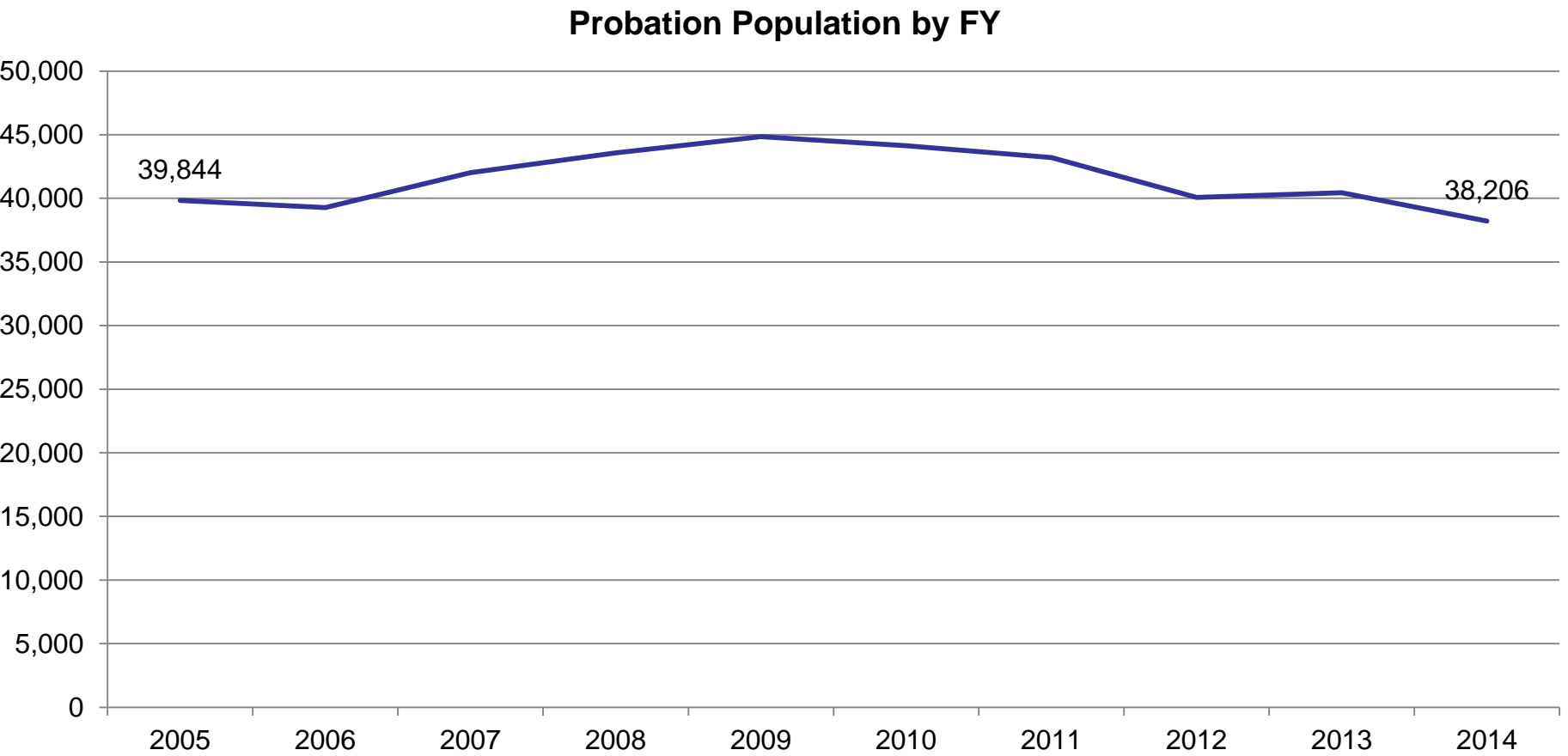
Probation Population by Race, FY14



Post-Release Supervision Population by Race, FY14

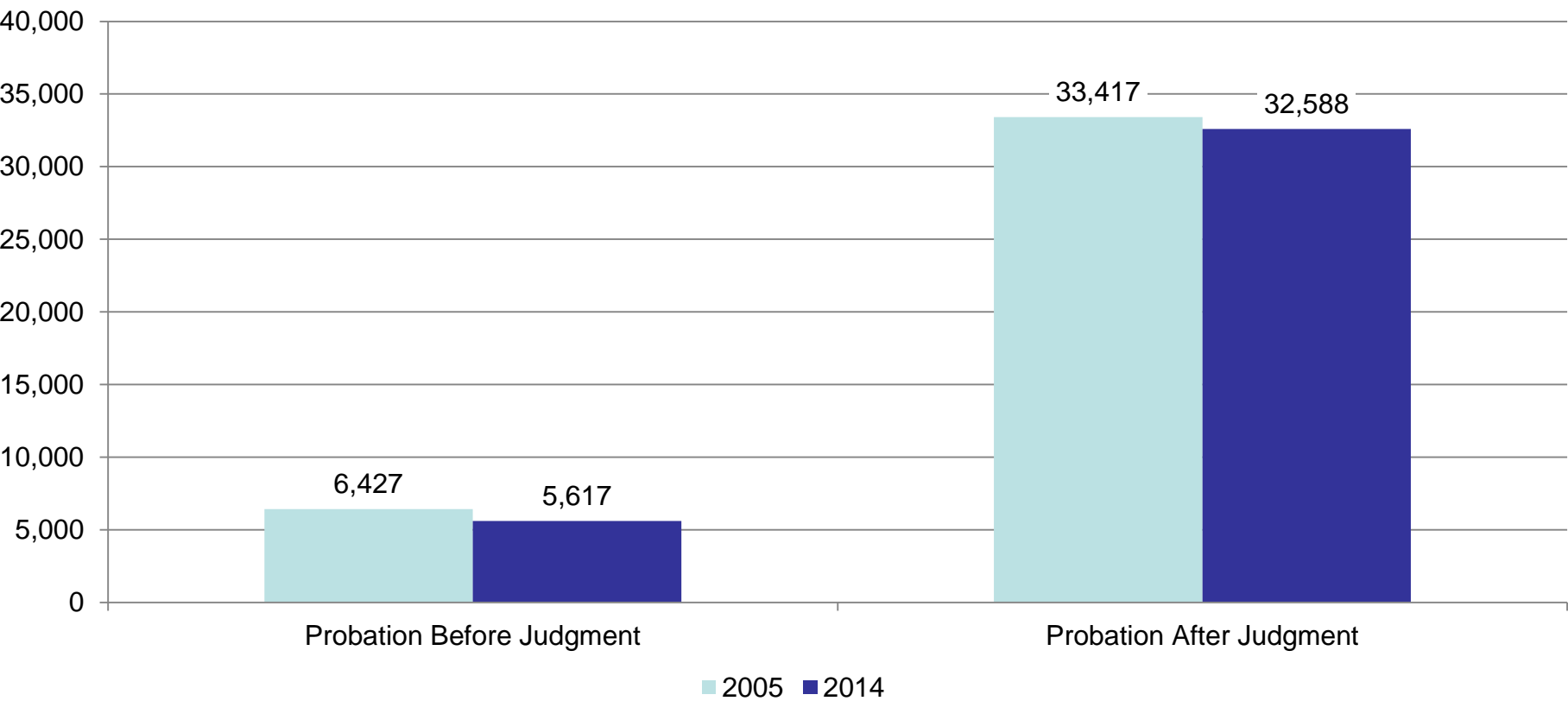


4% Decline in Probation Population Over Last Decade



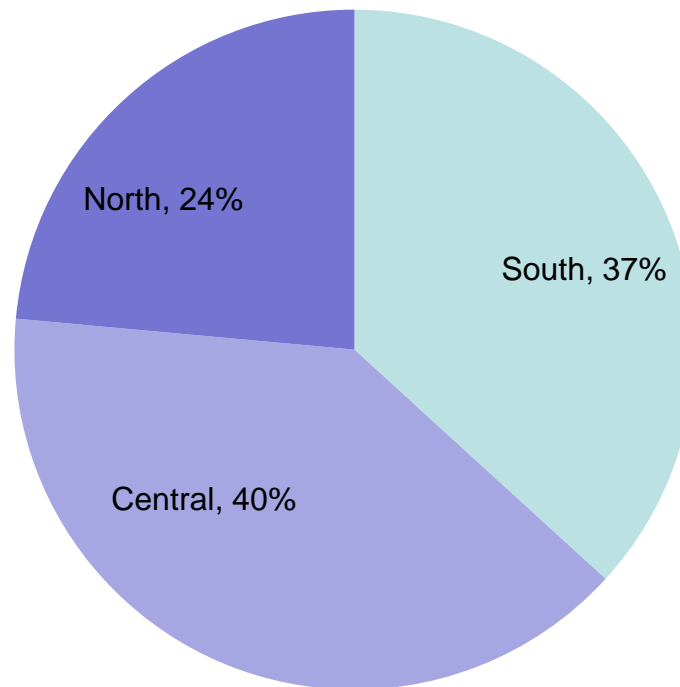
Declines in Both Supervision Types

Probation Population by Supervision Type, FY05 vs FY14



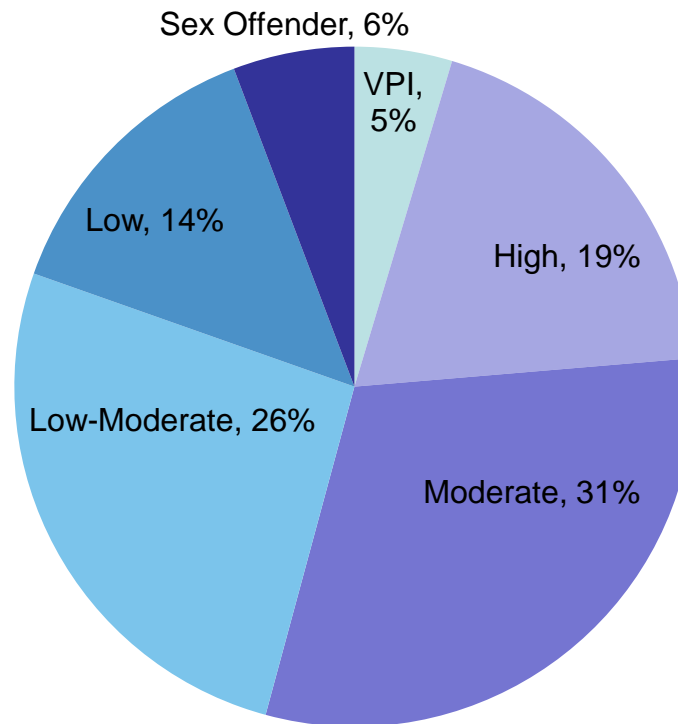
Central, South Regions Supervise Over Three Quarters of Probation Population

Probation Population by Region, FY14



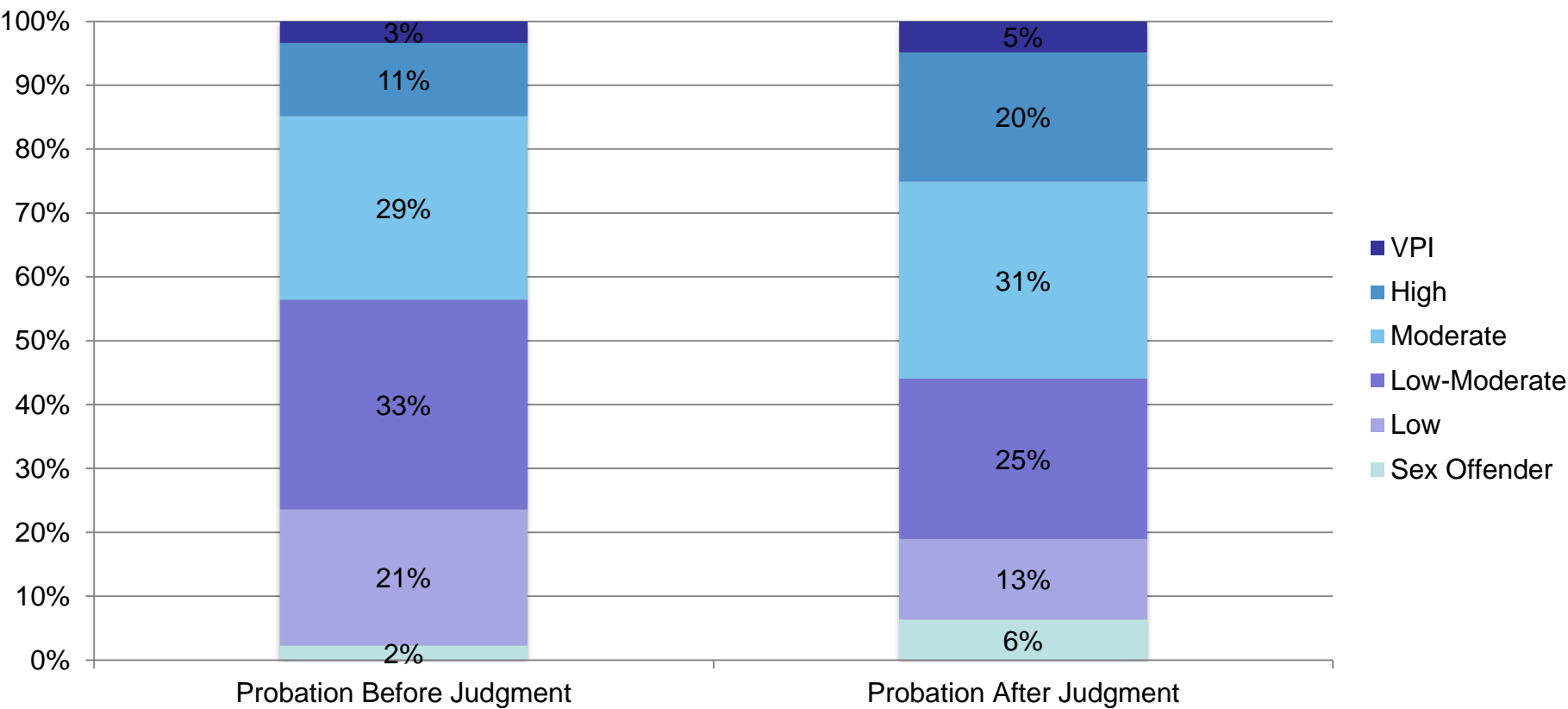
71% of Probation Population on Low or Moderate Supervision

Probation Population by Supervision Level, FY14



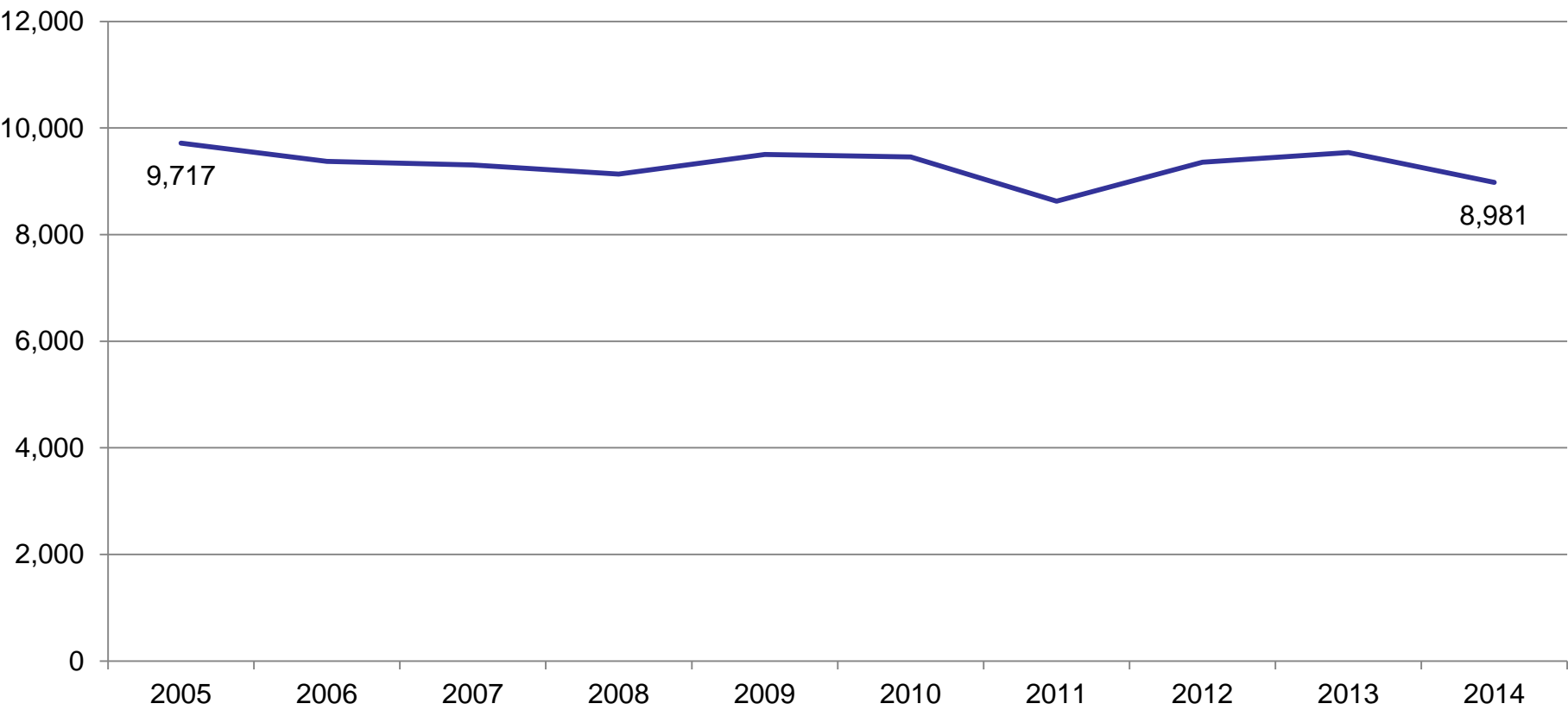
PAJ Has Higher Percent of VPI, Sex Offender, High Risk Cases

Probation Population by Supervision Level by Supervision Type, FY14



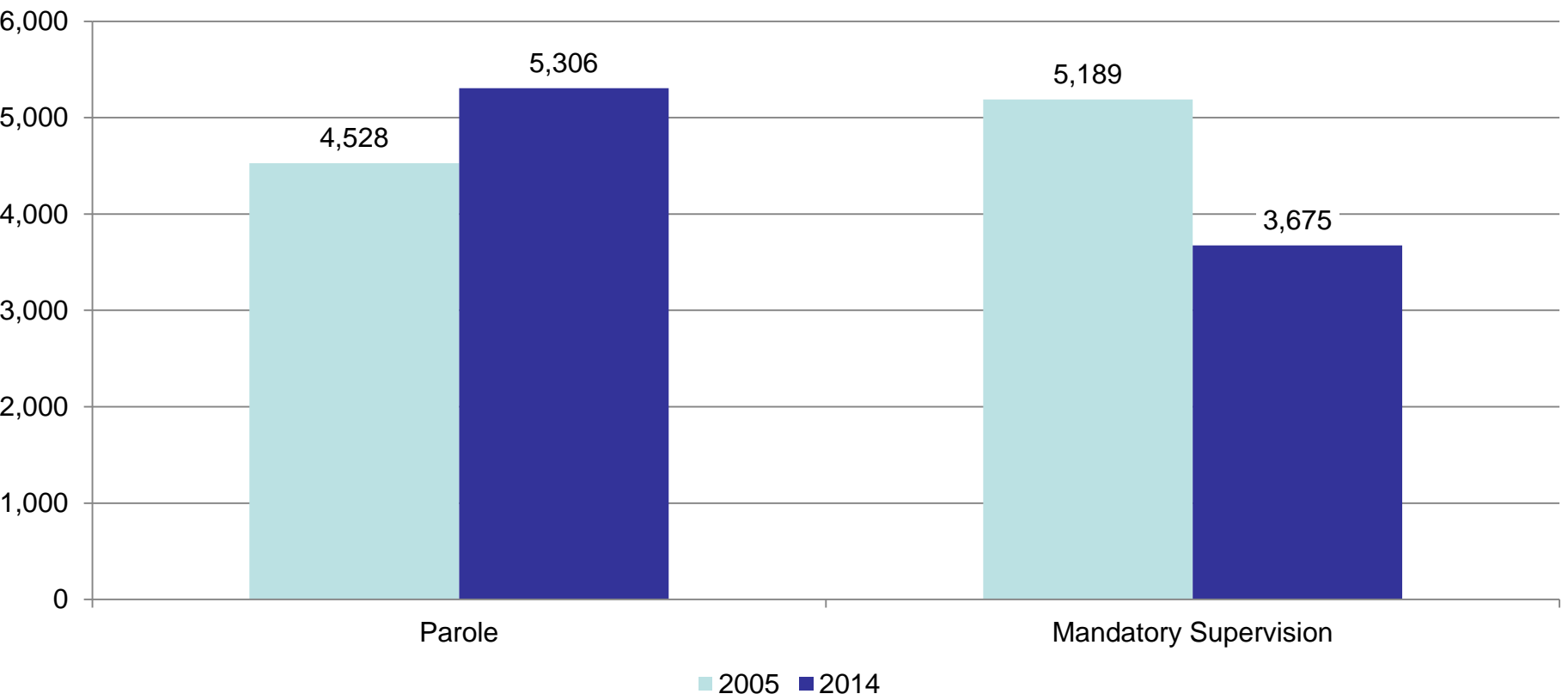
8% Decline in Post-Release Supervision Population Over Last Decade

Post-Release Supervision Population by FY



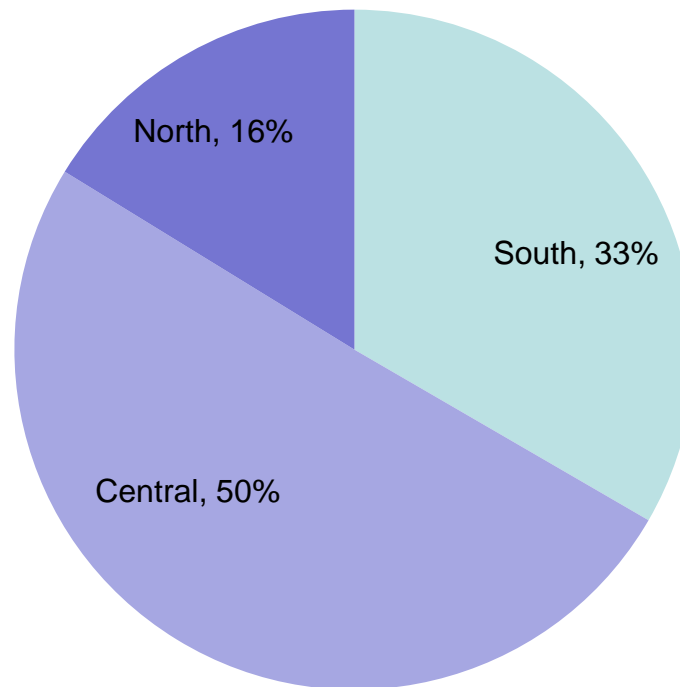
Decline Driven by 29% Drop in Mandatory Supervision Population; Parole Population Up 17%

Post-Release Supervision Population by Supervision Type, FY05 vs FY14



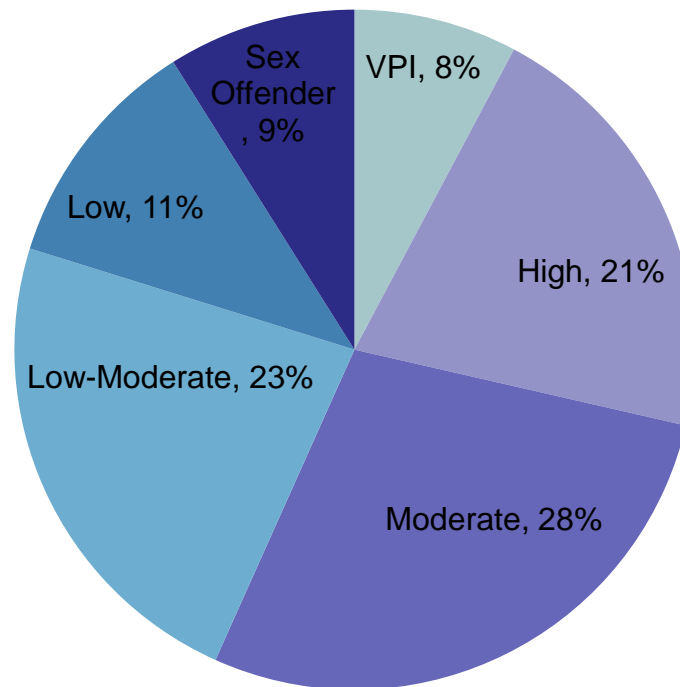
Central Region Supervises Half of Post-Release Supervision Population

Post-Release Supervision Population by Region, FY14



62% of Post-Release Supervision on Moderate or Low Supervision

Post-Release Supervision Population by Supervision Level, FY14



Key Takeaways

- 5% decline in community supervision population in last decade
- Probationers make up 80% of community supervision population
- 71% of probation population is moderate or low risk
- 62% of post-release supervision population is moderate or low risk

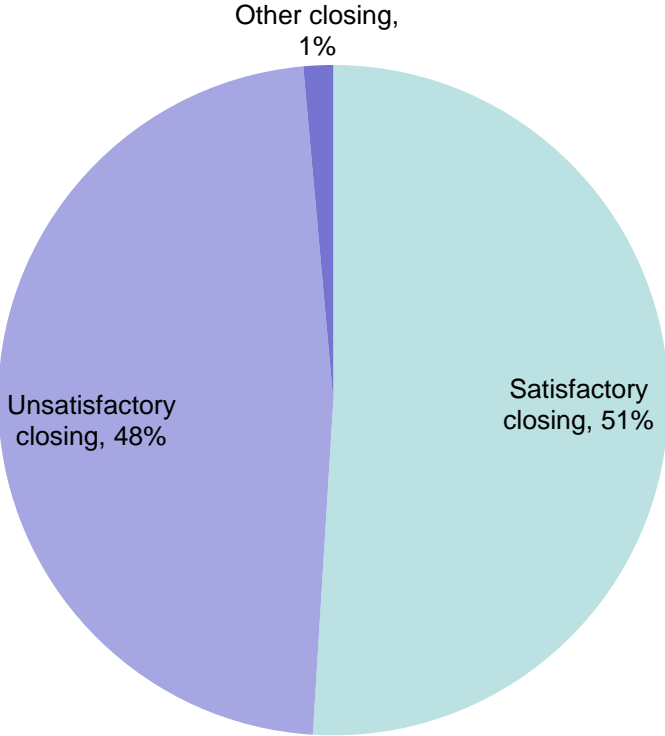
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS DISCHARGES

Outline

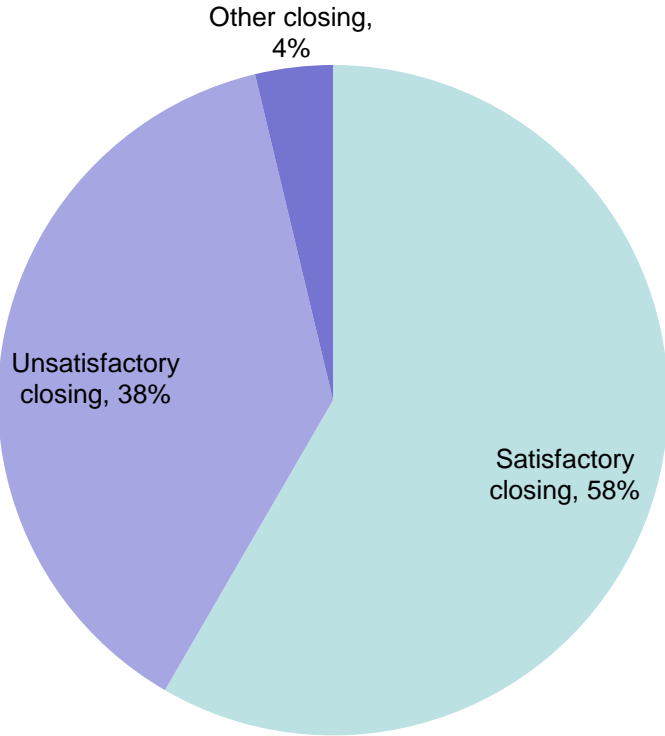
- Satisfactory vs unsatisfactory discharges
 - Changes over time
- New criminal convictions
- By supervision type
- By supervision level
- By geographic region or jurisdiction

38% of Probationers Fail, Down in Last Decade

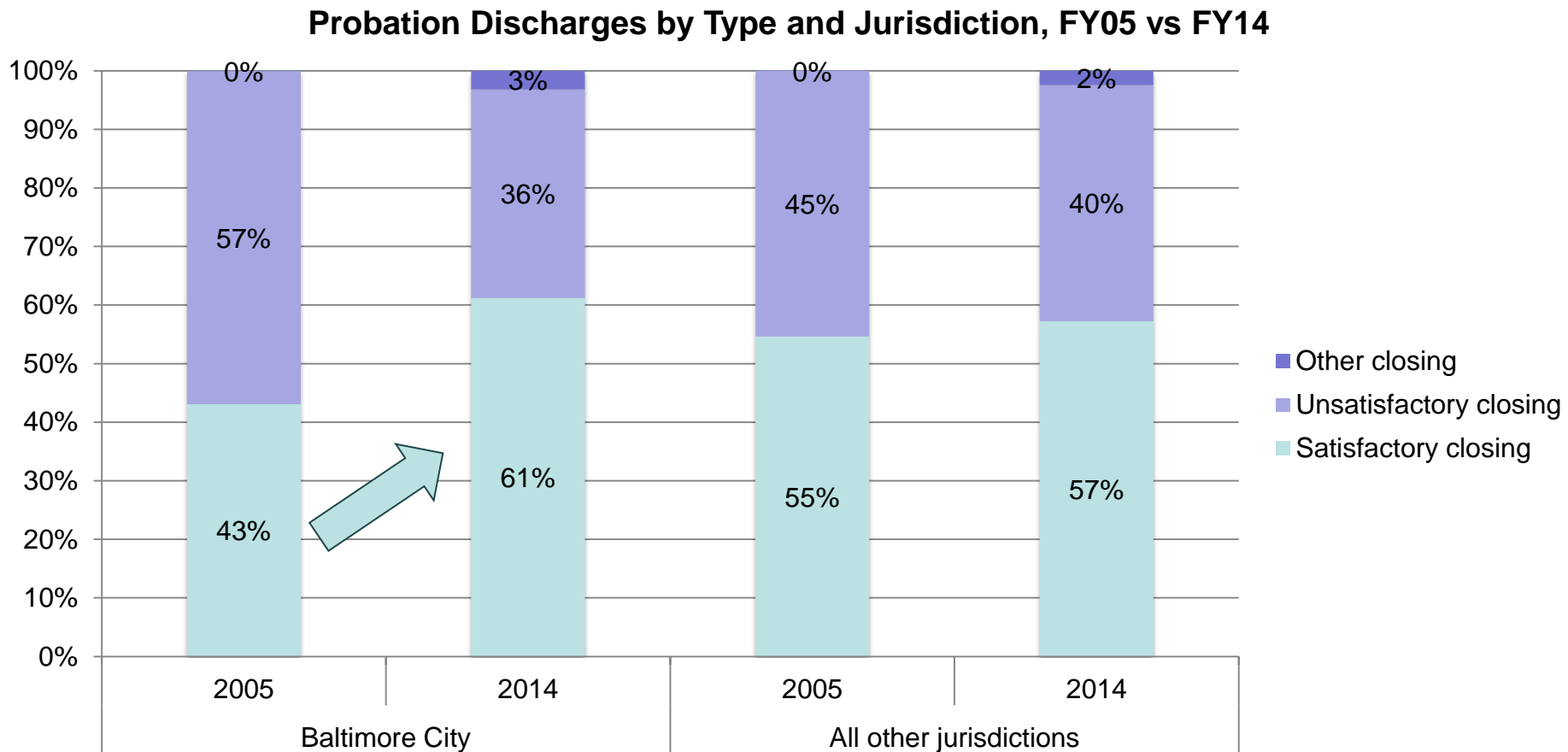
Probation Discharges by Type, FY05



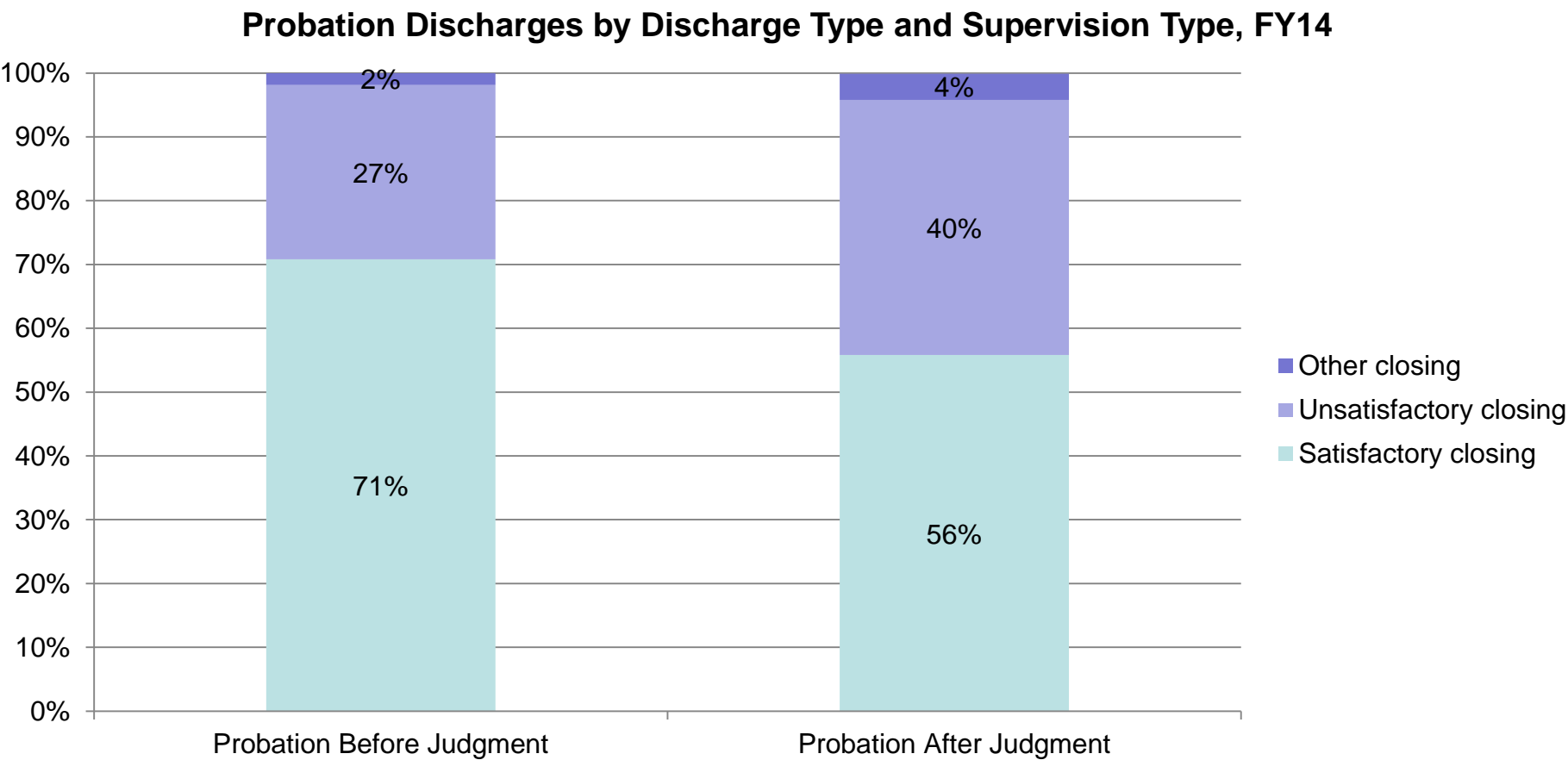
Probation Discharges by Type, FY14



Large Increase in Successful Discharge for Baltimore City Probationers

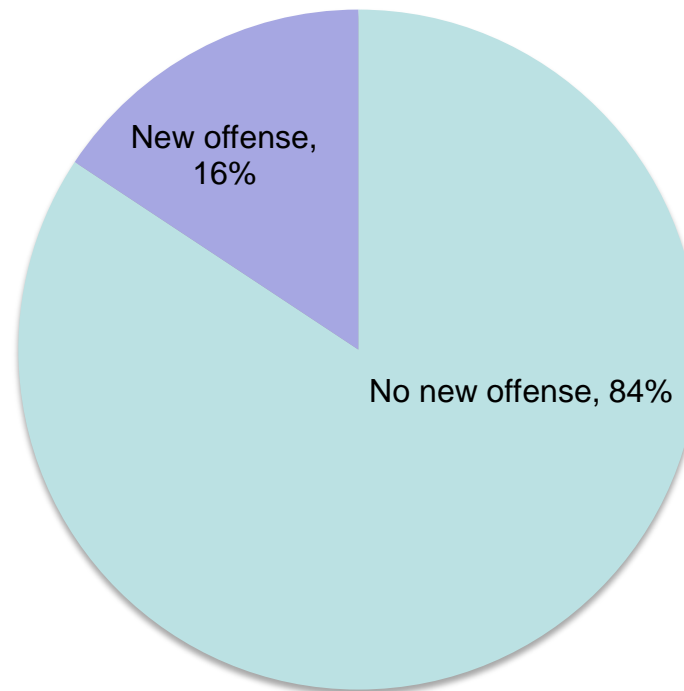


PBJ Has More Successful Discharges Than PAJ

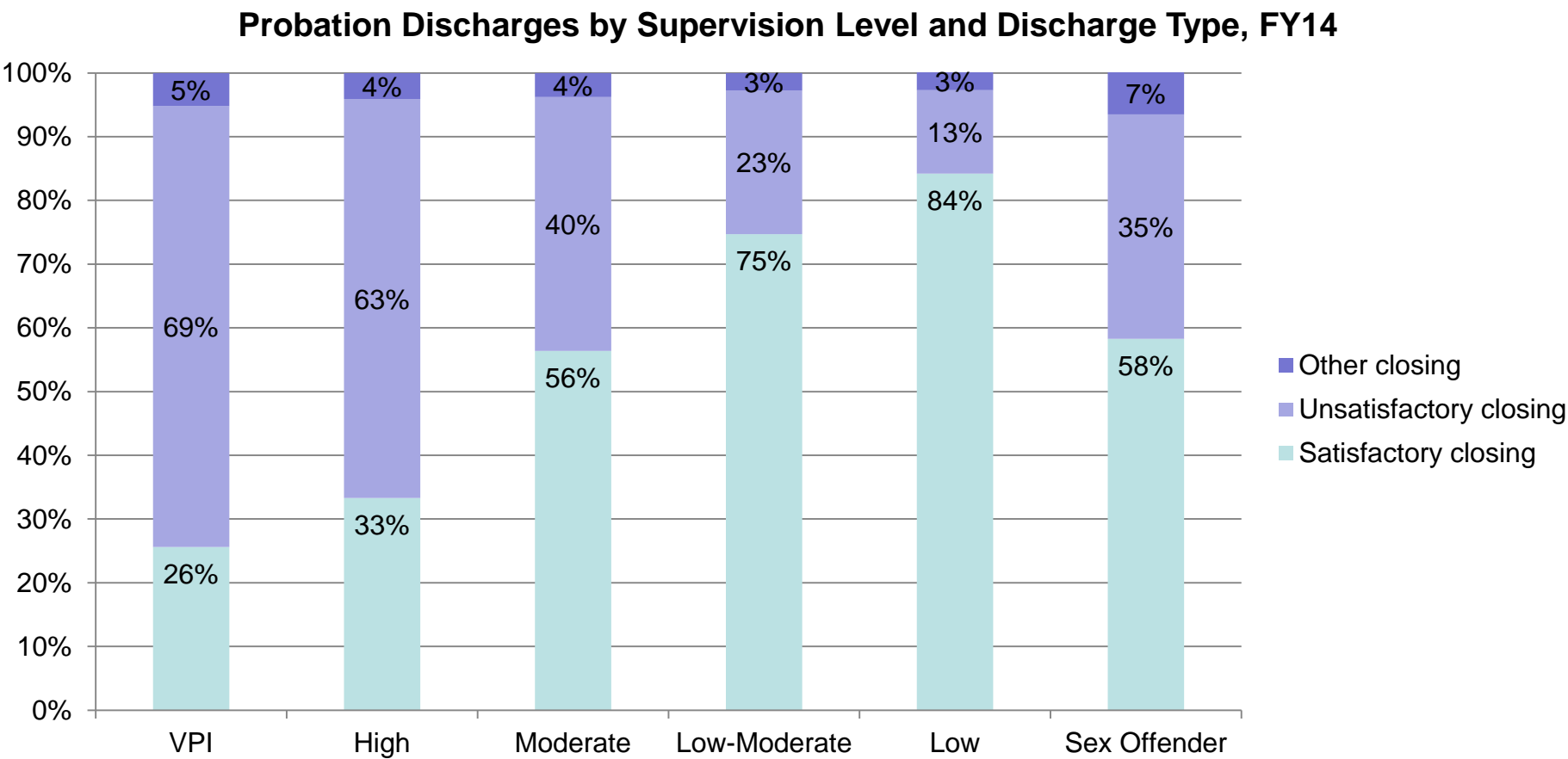


84% of Probationers Discharged Without a New Criminal Conviction While on Supervision

Probation Discharges by New Criminal Conviction Status, FY14

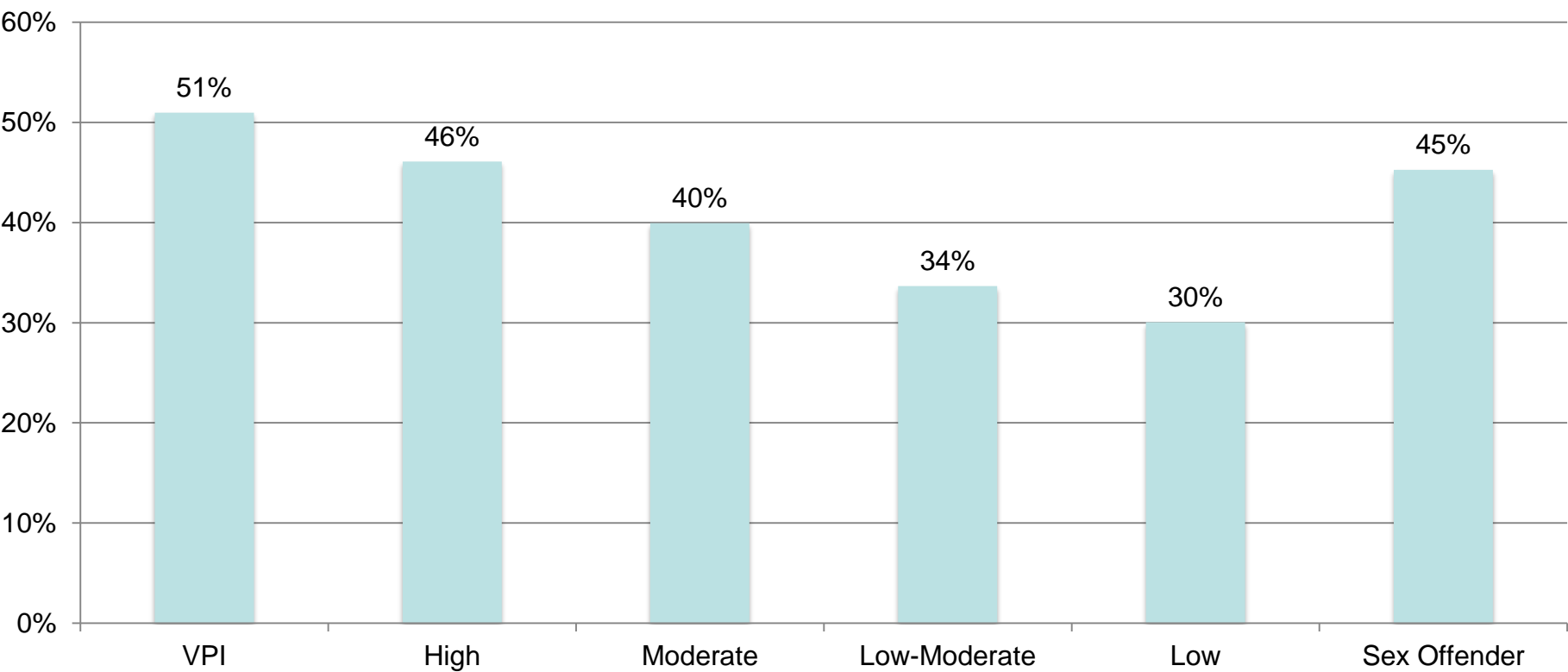


VPI Offenders More Likely to Fail Supervision



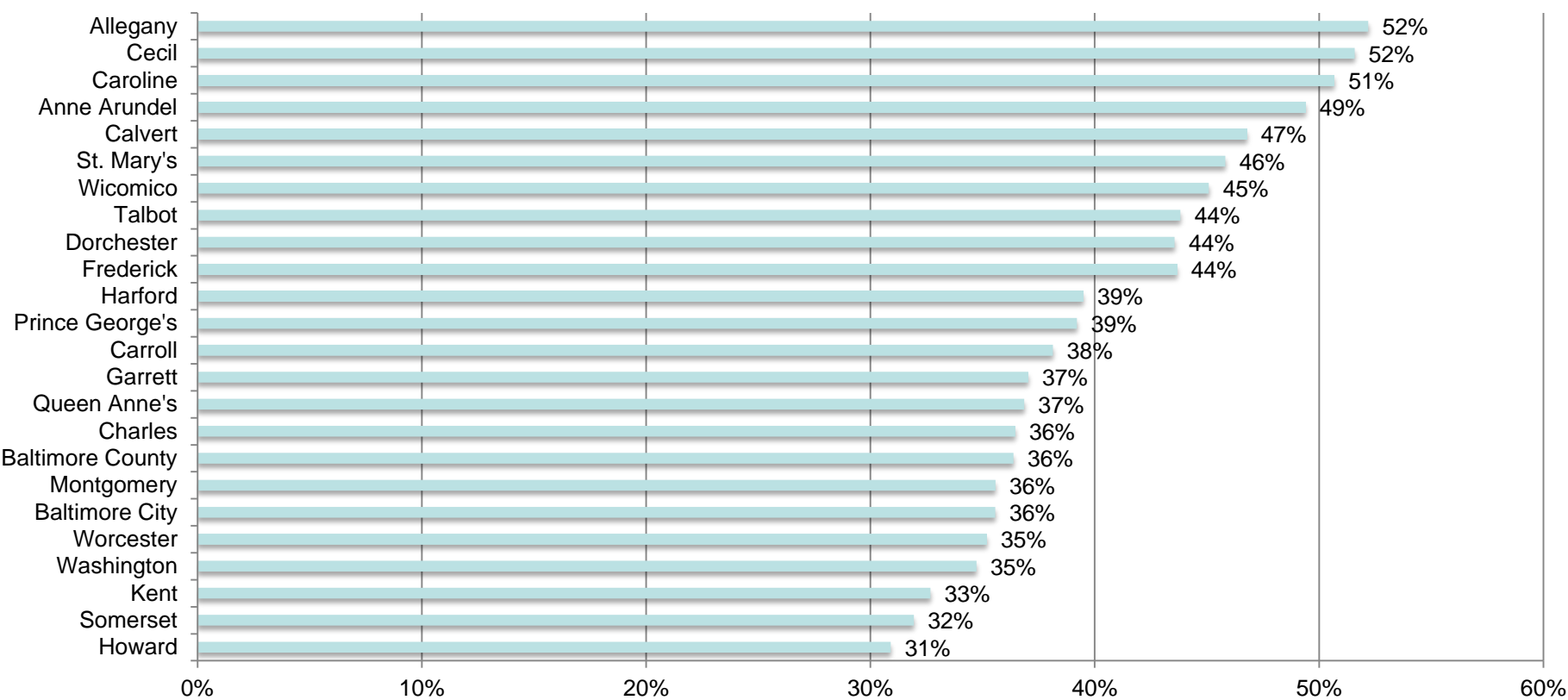
Low Risk Offenders Fail Supervision for Reasons Other Than a New Criminal Conviction

% of Unsuccessful Probation Discharges Convicted of a New Offense, by Supervision Level, FY14



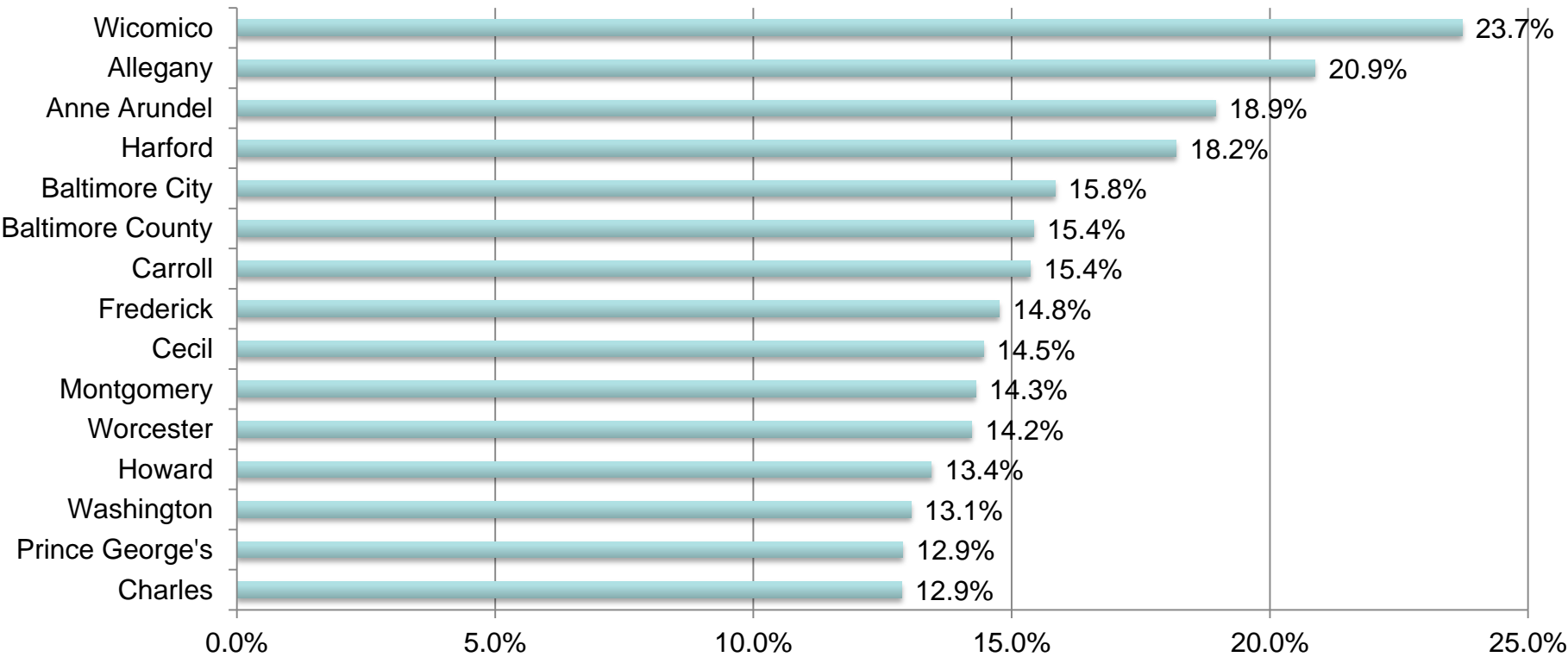
Large Variation in Probation Failure Rate Across Jurisdictions

Unsatisfactory Discharge Rate by Jurisdiction, FY14



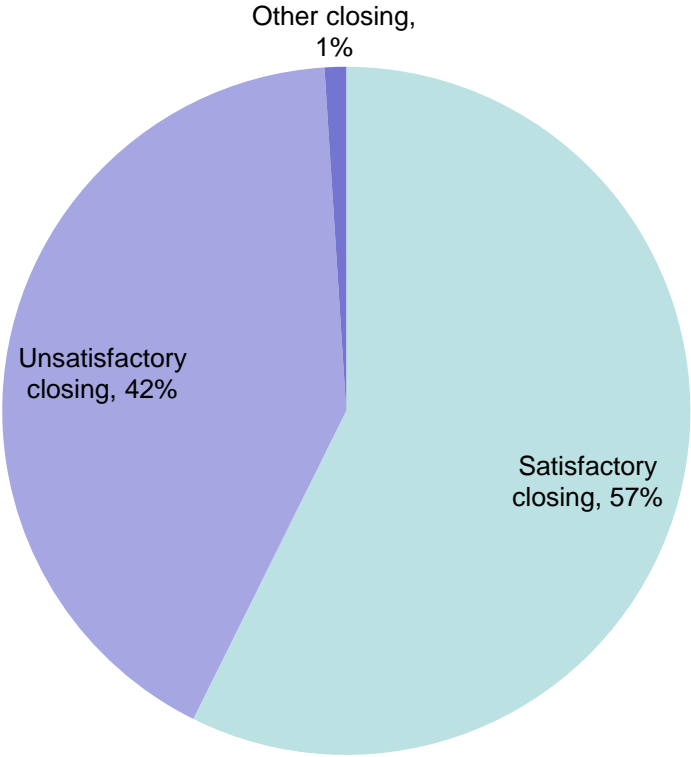
Most Jurisdictions Have New Conviction Rate Around 15%, But Some Variation

Percent of Probation Discharges with New Criminal Conviction by Jurisdiction, FY14

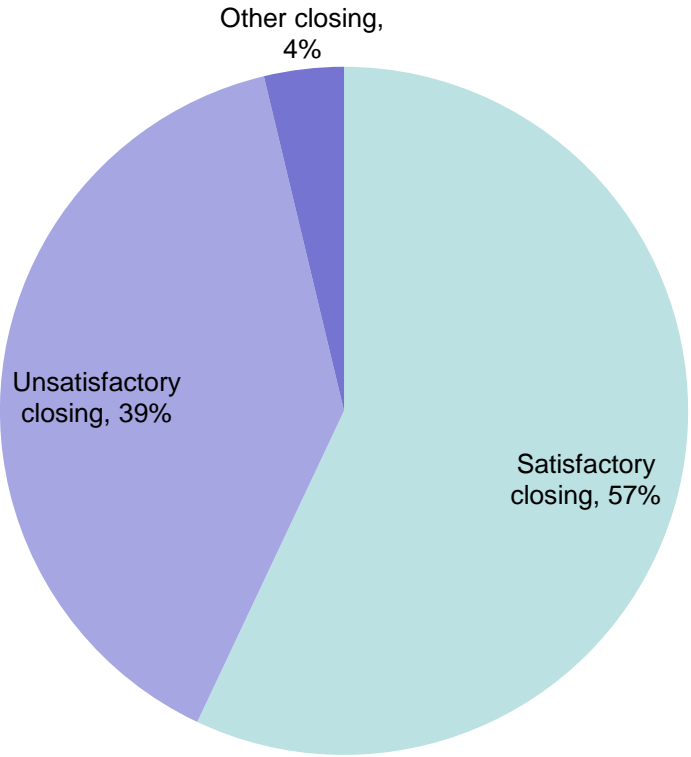


39% of Offenders on Parole or Mandatory Supervision Fail Supervision

Post-Release Supervision Discharges by Type, FY05

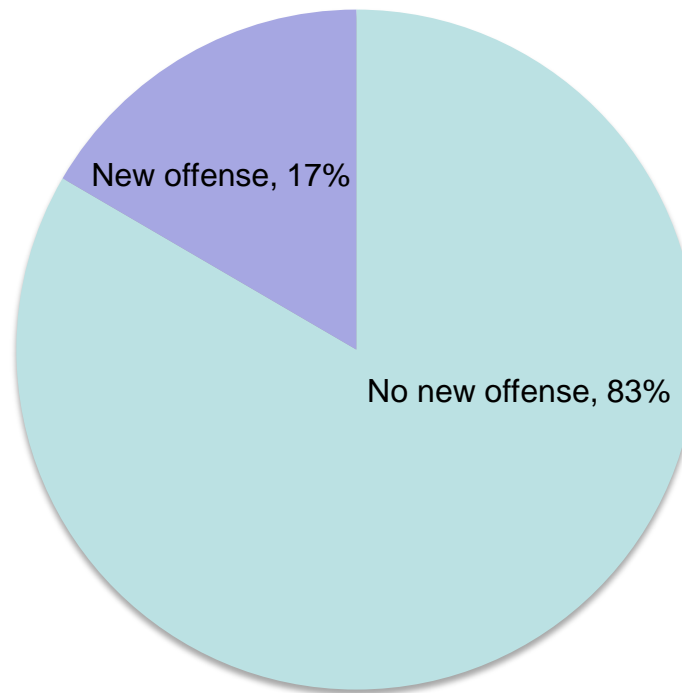


Post-Release Supervision Discharges by Type, FY14



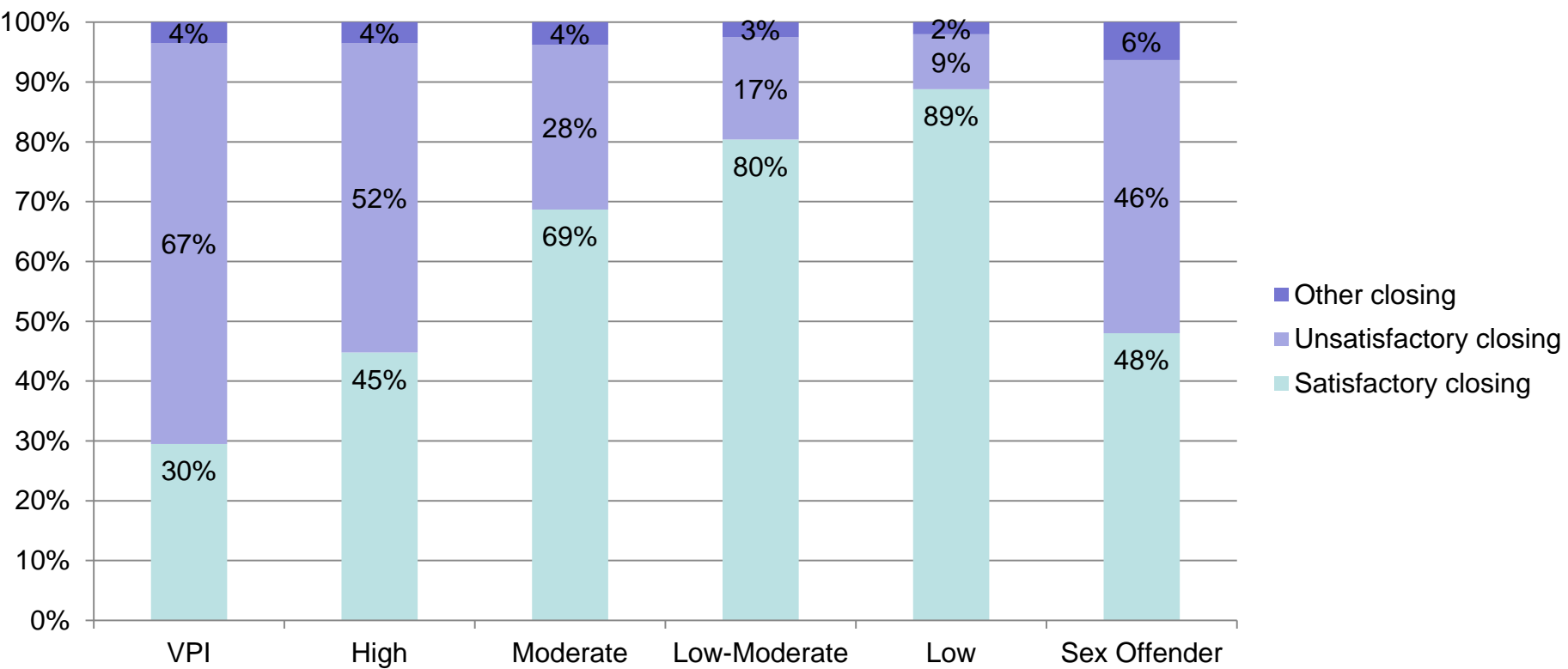
83% of Parole or Mandatory Supervision Offenders Discharged Without a New Criminal Conviction While on Supervision

Post-Release Supervision Discharges by New Criminal Conviction Status, FY14



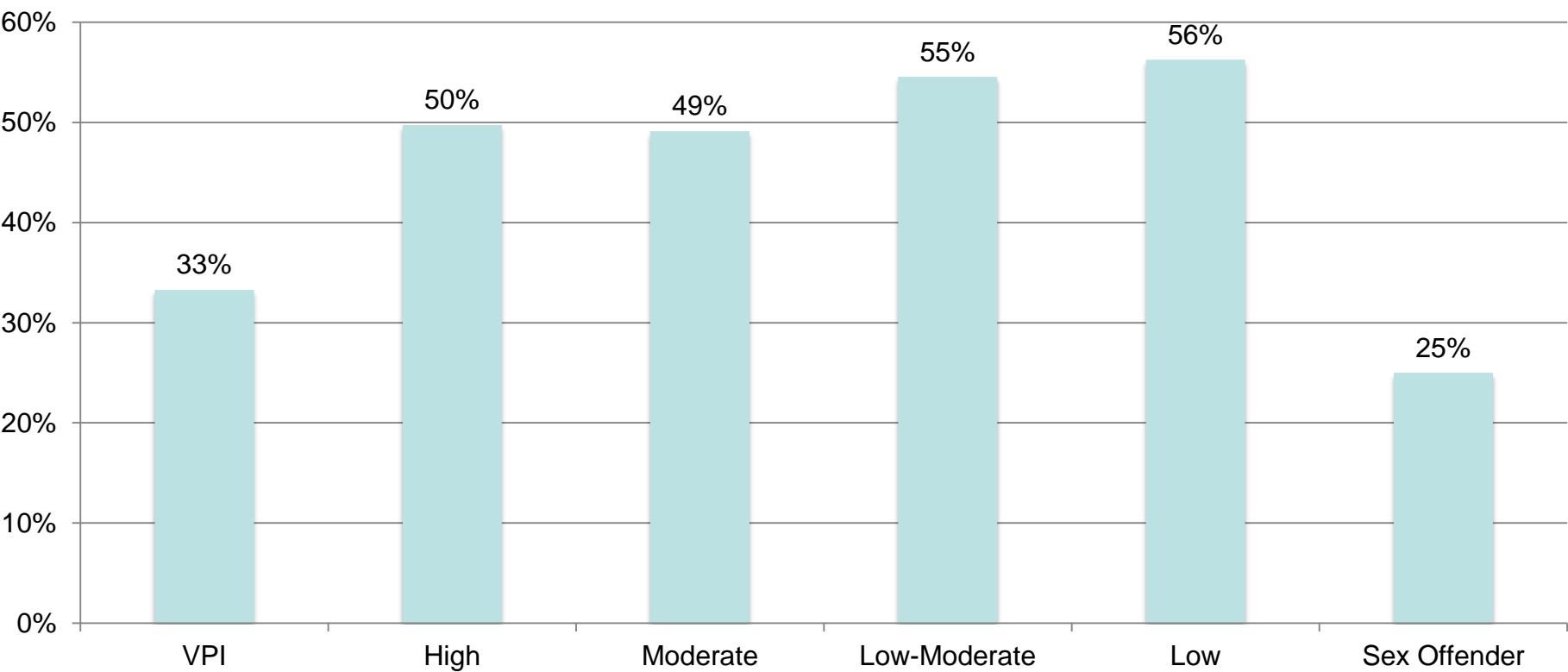
VPI Offenders Most Likely to Fail Supervision

Post-Release Supervision Discharges by Supervision Level and Discharge Type, FY14



VPI Offenders More Likely to Fail Post-Release Supervision Without a New Criminal Conviction

% of Unsuccessful Post-Release Discharges Convicted of a New Offense, by Supervision Level, FY14



Key Takeaways

- Just under 40% of community supervision cases fail supervision
- Probation success rates are up over the last decade, driven by improvement in Baltimore City
- Less than 20% of probationers, parolees, and offenders on mandatory release supervision are convicted of a new crime committed while on supervision
- Almost 60% of unsuccessful cases do not involve a new criminal conviction
 - For probationers, low risk offenders more likely to fail without a new criminal conviction
 - For parolees and offenders on mandatory release supervision, VPI offenders more likely to fail without a new criminal conviction

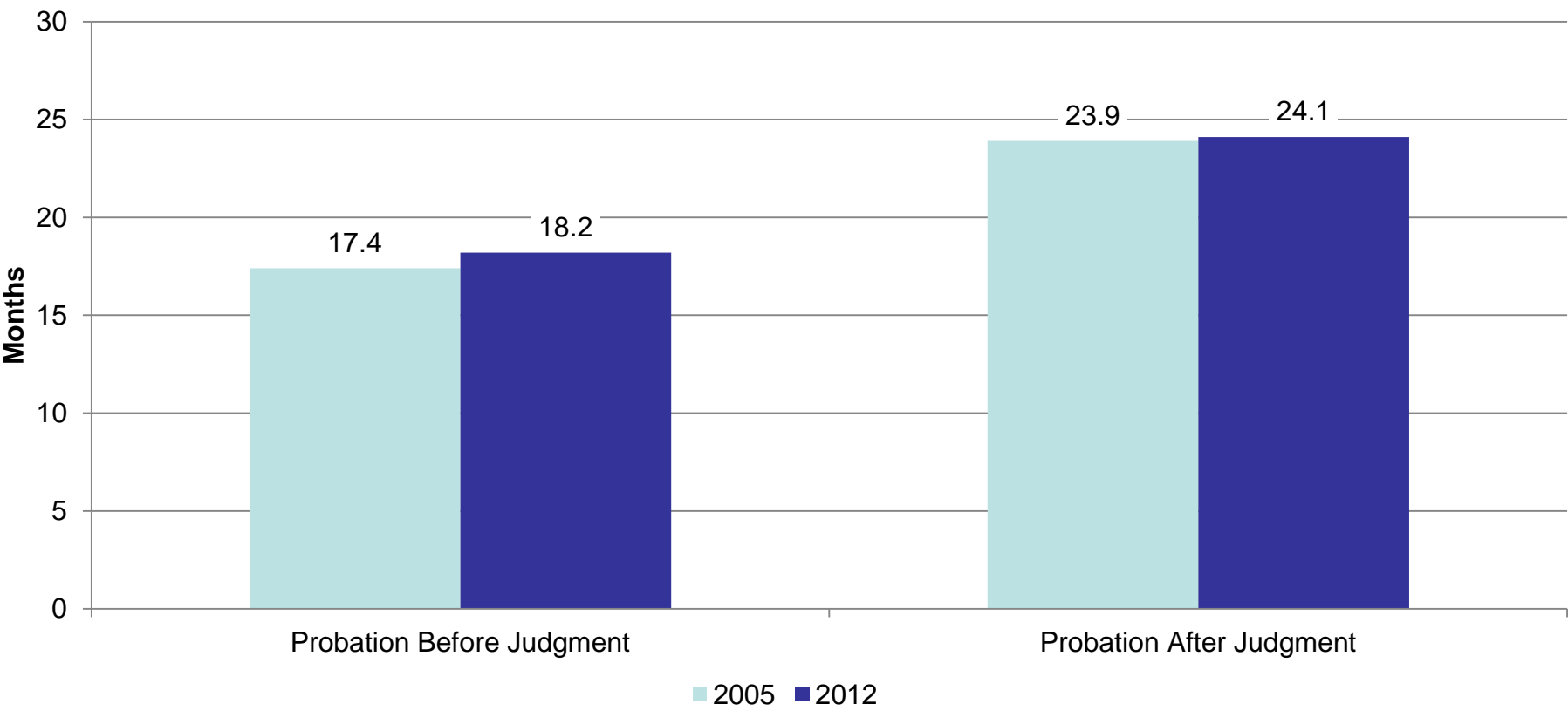
TIME SERVED ON COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

Outline

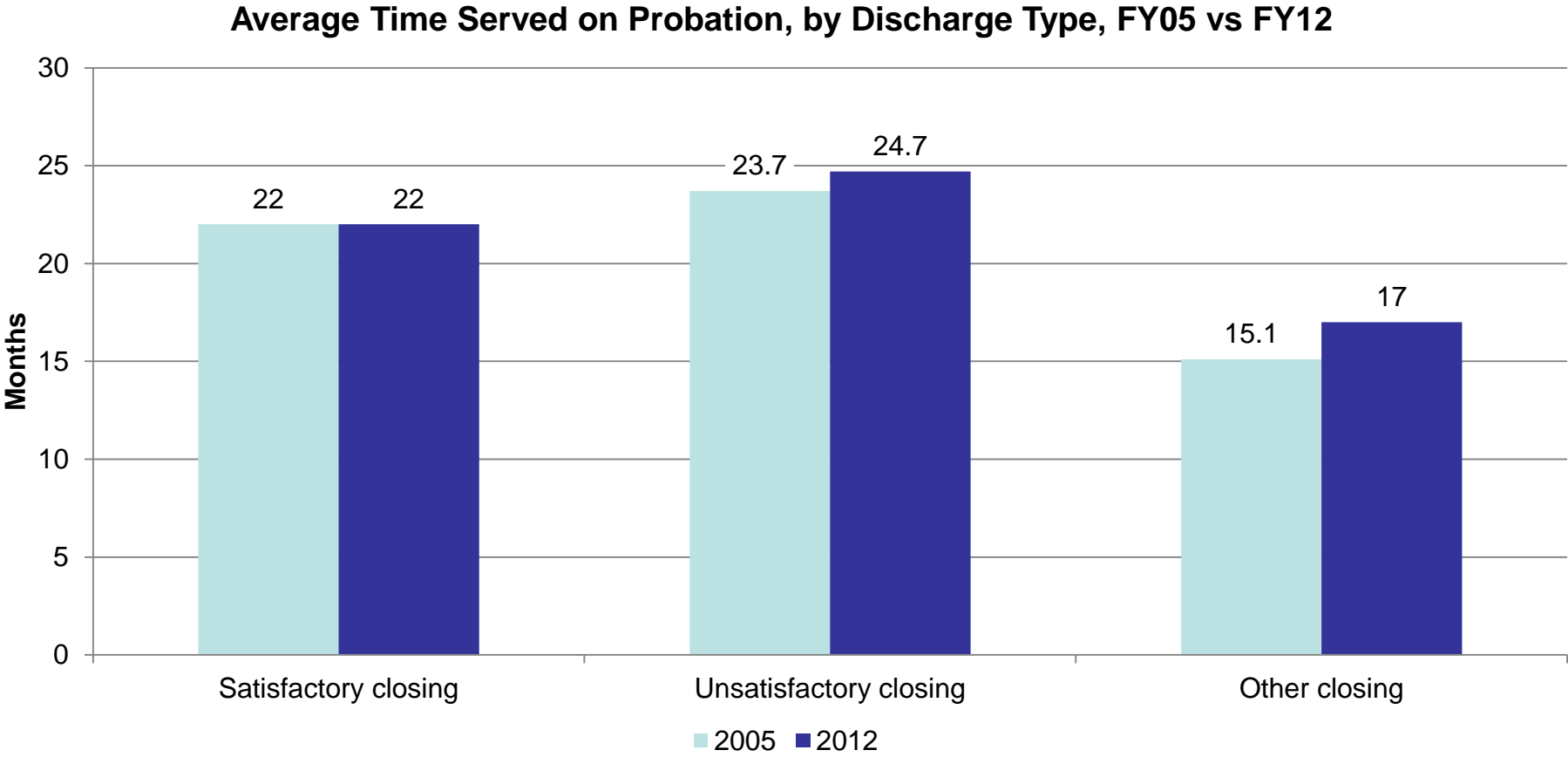
- By supervision type
- By supervision level
- By geographic region or jurisdiction

Offenders Serve 18 Months on PBJ, Two Years on PAJ

Average Time Served on Probation by Supervision Type, FY05 vs FY12

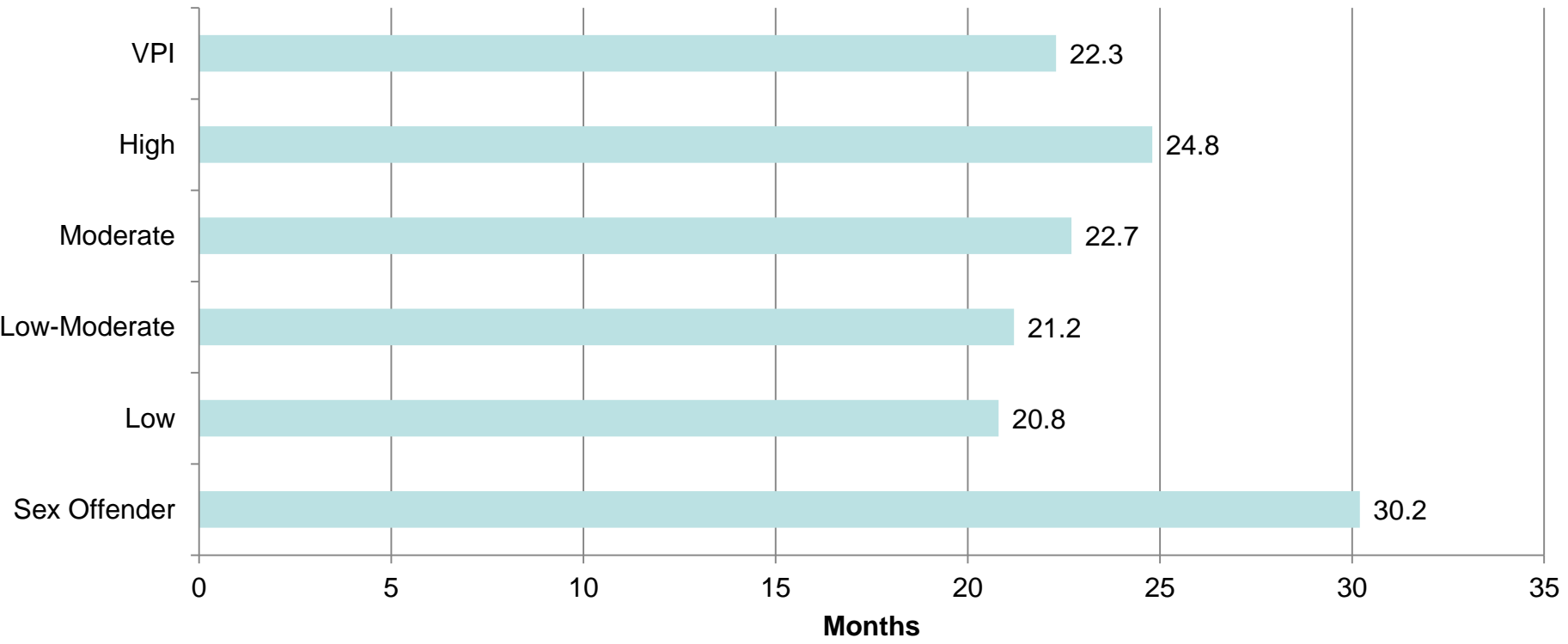


Very Little Difference in Time Served by Outcome



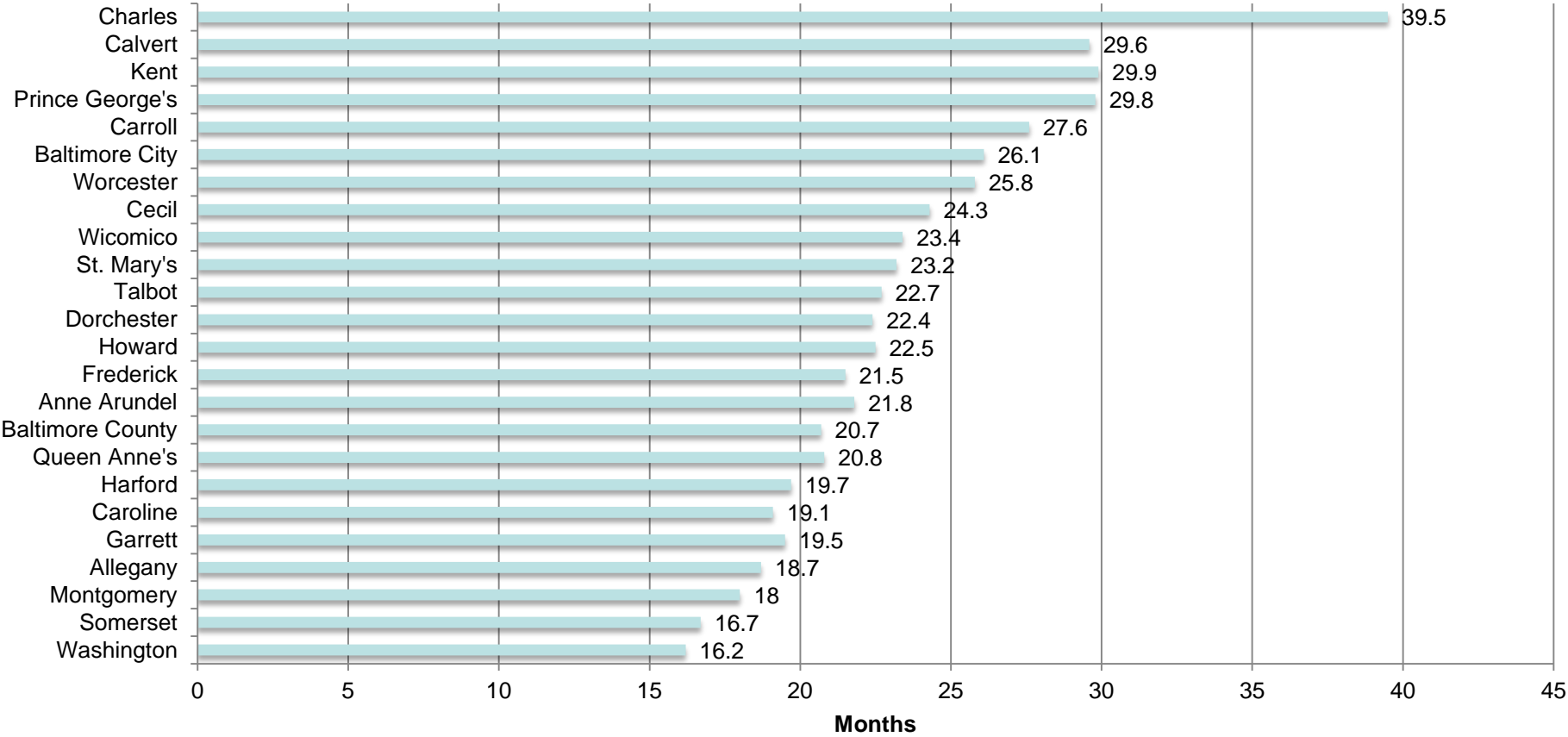
Low Risk Offenders Serve Almost as Long on Probation as High Risk Offenders

Average Time Served on Probation by Supervision Level, Before Satisfactory Close, FY12



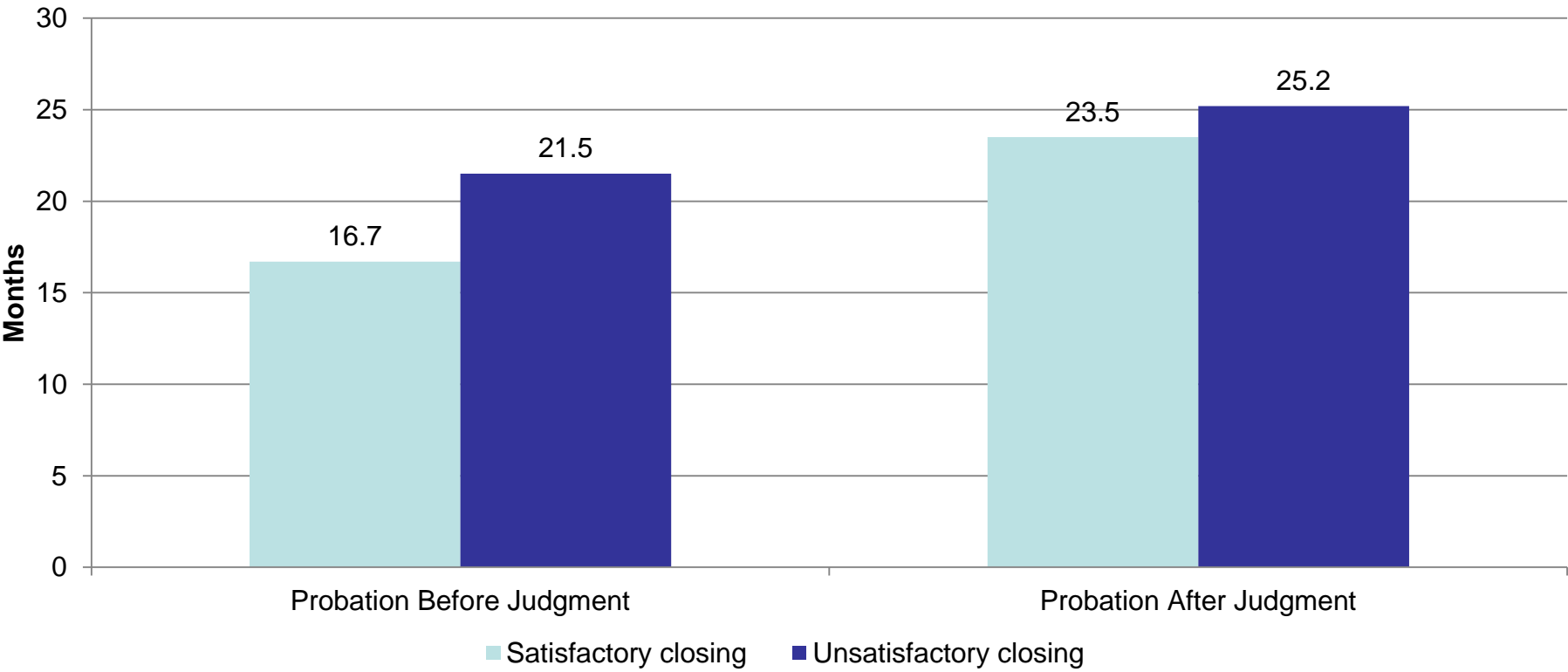
Large Variation in Probation Time Served by Jurisdiction

Average Time Served on Probation by Jurisdiction, FY12



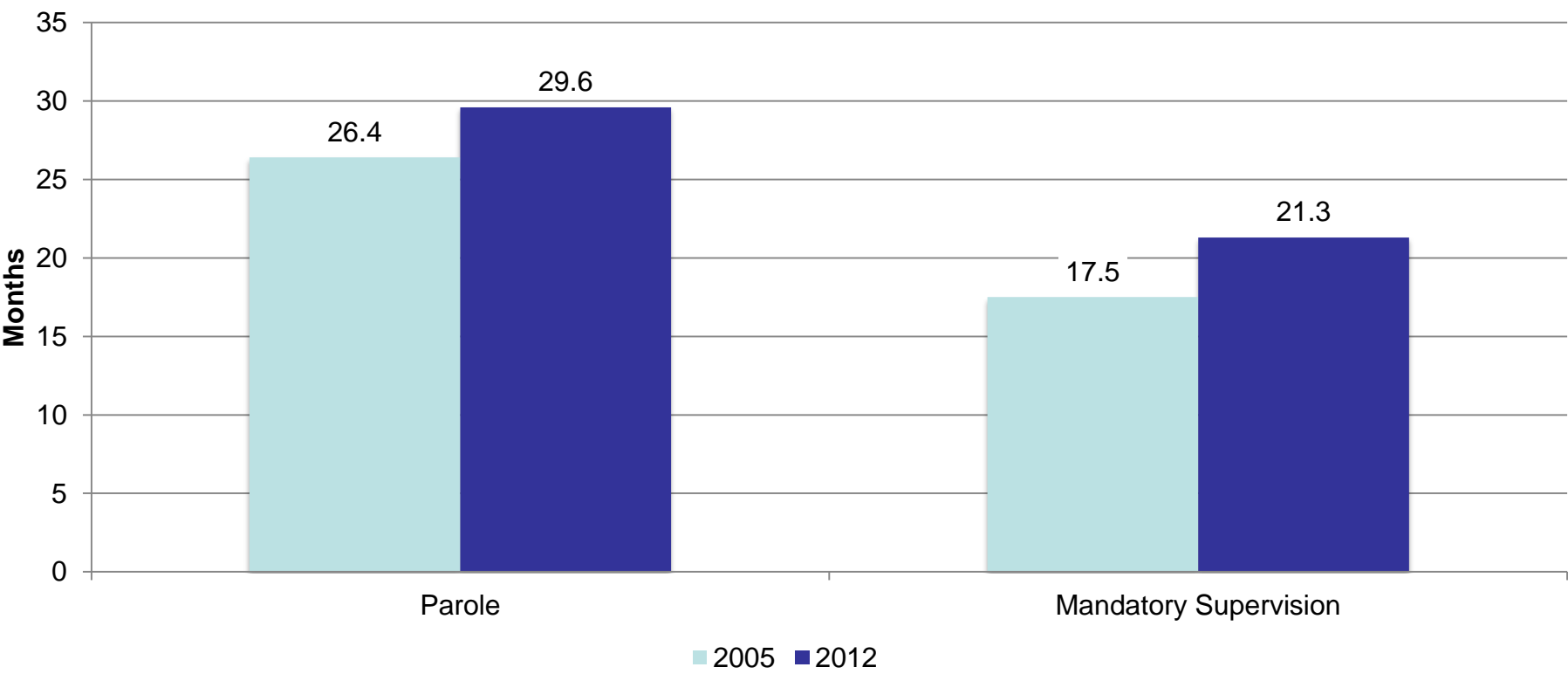
PBJ Offenders Serve Less Time Across the Board

Average Time Served on Probation by Supervision Type and Discharge Type, FY12



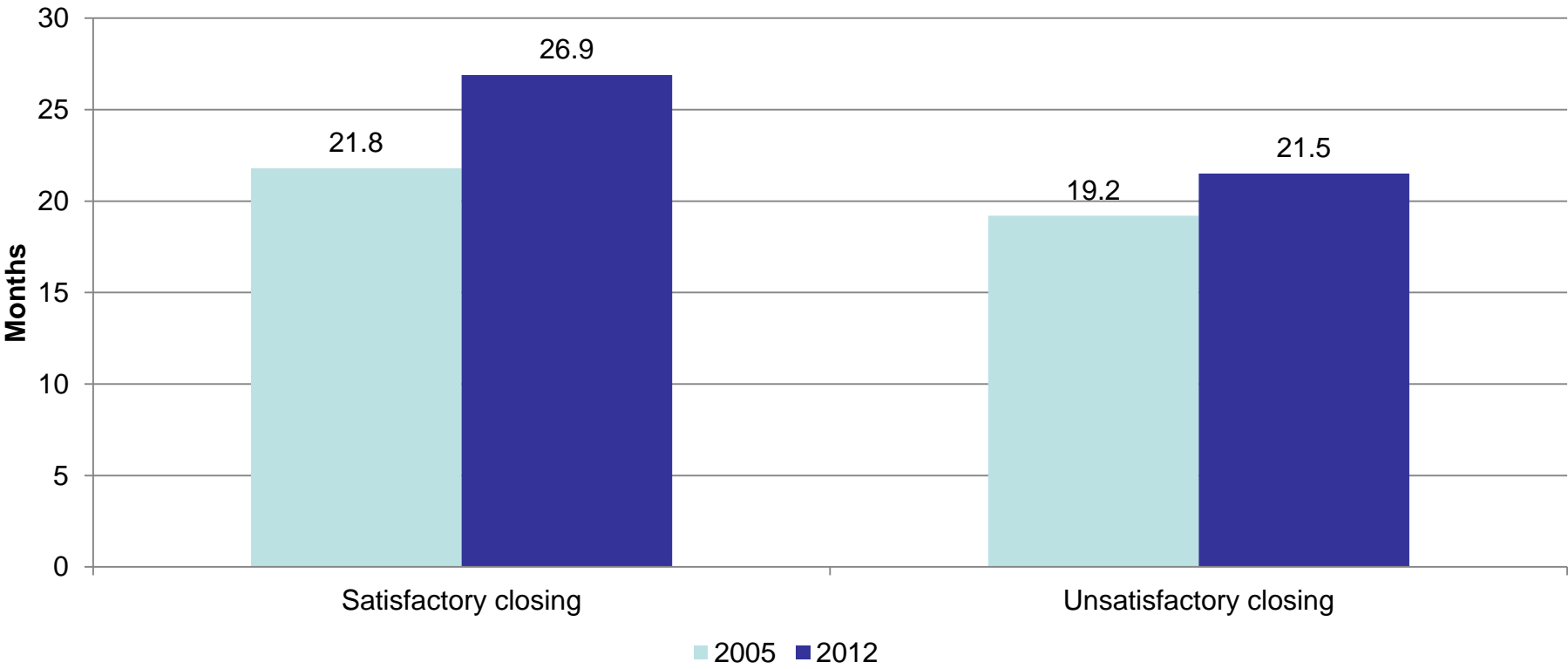
Parolees Serve Longer on Supervision; Both Types Up Since 2005

Average Time Served on Post-Release Supervision by Supervision Type, FY05 vs FY12



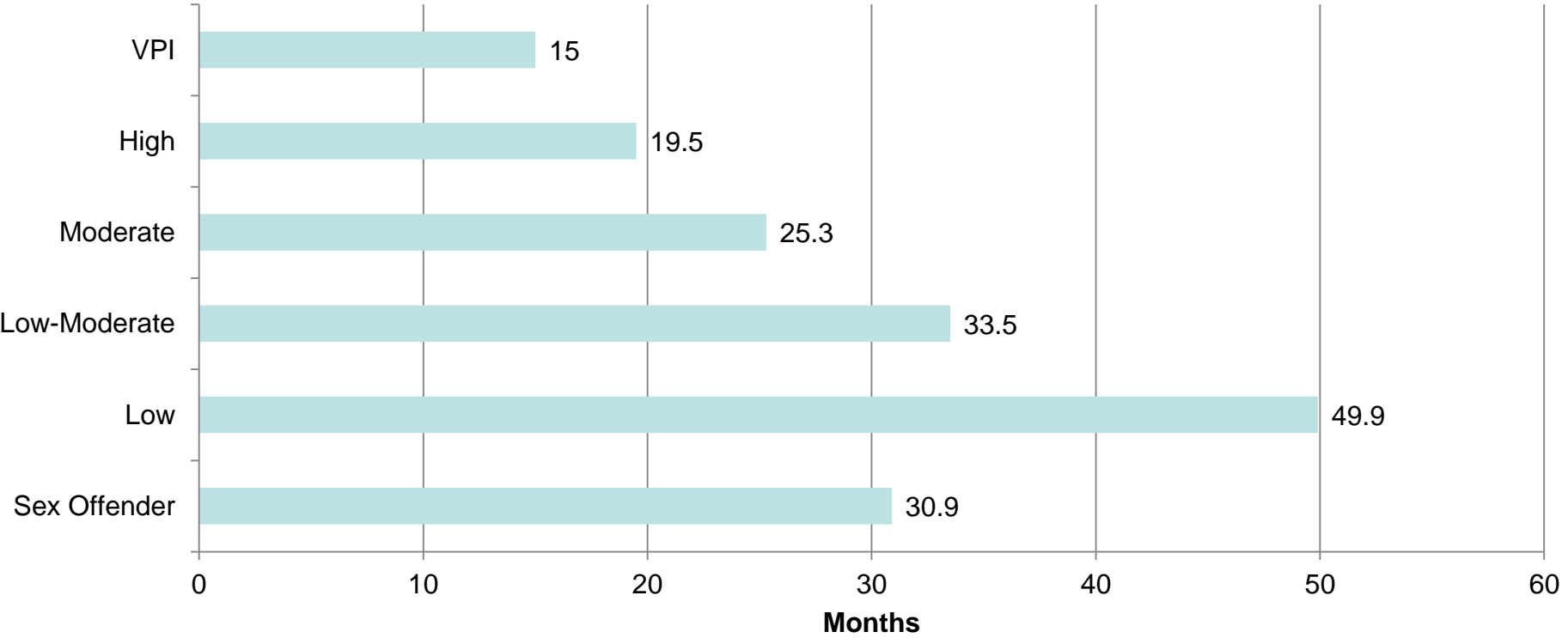
Time Served on Supervision Up Across Both Discharge Types

Average Time Served on Post-Release Supervision by Discharge Type, FY05 vs FY12



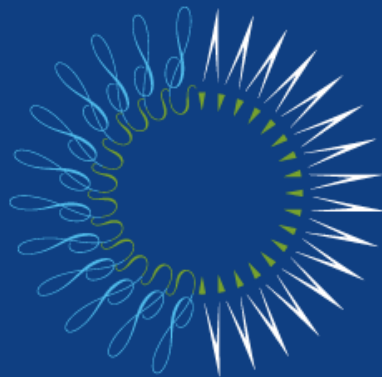
Low Risk Offenders Serve Longest

Average Time Served on Post-Release Supervision by Supervision Level, Before Satisfactory Closing, FY12



Key Takeaways

- Low risk probationers serve the same amount of time on supervision as high risk probationers
- Time spent on probation varies widely by jurisdiction
- Offenders on parole and mandatory release supervision are serving longer than they did a decade ago
 - Last month we saw prison sentences were growing
- Low risk offenders on parole and mandatory release supervision serve an average of 49 months compared to 19 months for high risk offenders



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What Works to Reduce Recidivism?

Justice Reinvestment Coordinating Council
August 18, 2015

Outline

- Research on incarceration
- Research on reducing recidivism

RESEARCH ON INCARCERATION

Does more incarceration result in less crime?

- Researchers have examined the question of whether increased incarceration caused the crime decline in the 1990's, and have found that it was responsible for 10-30% of the crime decline
- Difficult to isolate the impact, because of other simultaneous variables
 - Improved police strategies, technology, and personal security habits
 - Demographic shifts
 - Changes in drug markets

Does more incarceration result in less crime?

- Diminishing returns: The marginal impact of incarceration (the value to society of sending one more person to prison) has declined since the 1990's
- Agreement among researchers: Increasing incarceration today will have little if any effect on crime

Does more incarceration result in less crime?

Steve Levitt (2004)

“Expenditures on prisons appear to have benefits that outweigh the direct costs of housing prisoners.”

Steve Levitt (2012)

“Today, my guess is that the costs [of incarceration] outweigh the benefits at the margins. I think we should be shrinking the prison population by at least one-third.”

Does incarceration reduce recidivism?

Researchers have examined whether incarceration reduces recidivism more than non-custodial sanctions

➤ Research models:

- Matched samples or experimental design: incarceration vs. non-custodial sanctions
- Comparing recidivism outcomes

➤ Findings:

- No significant difference in recidivism rates or a criminogenic effect of incarceration

Does incarceration reduce recidivism?

- Campbell Collaboration (2015) (meta-analysis):
 - Found incarceration has a null or criminogenic effect on re-arrest and re-conviction rates
- Nagin & Snodgrass (2013):
 - Found no significant difference in 1, 2, 5, and 10-year re-arrest rates
- Nagin, Cullen & Jonson (2009) (systematic review):
 - Found incarceration has a null or criminogenic effect compared to non-custodial sanctions

Does incarceration reduce recidivism?

- Spohn and Holleran (2002)
 - Found that drug offenders sentenced to prison were 5-6 times more likely than probationers to be rearrested and charged, controlling for offender characteristics
- Drake and Aos (2012)
 - Found that technical violators of probation serving a period of confinement (jail or prison) had significantly higher recidivism than offenders sanctioned in the community
- Nieuwbeerta, Nagin, and Blokland (2009)
 - Found first-time imprisoned offenders who served less than 1 year were 1.9 times as likely to be reconvicted within 3 years, compared to offenders sentenced in the community
 - Property crimes: 2 times as likely
 - Other nonviolent crimes: 1.8 times as likely

Does incarceration reduce recidivism?

Researchers have also examined whether longer periods of incarceration reduce recidivism more than shorter periods

➤ Research models:

- Matched samples: shorter periods vs. longer periods
- Compared: recidivism outcomes

➤ Findings:

- No increased benefit of longer periods of incarceration

Does incarceration reduce recidivism?

- Nagin, Cullen & Jonson (2009) (systematic review):
 - Found no relationship between time served and recidivism
- The United States Sentencing Commission (2014):
 - No difference in recidivism for drug offenders with reduced sentences after retroactive application of a new sentencing law
- Meade, et al. (2012):
 - For prison terms of 5 years or less: no effect on recidivism
 - For prison terms of 10 years or longer: some reduction in re-arrest due to aging out

Does incarceration reduce recidivism?

“[L]engthy prison sentences are ineffective as a crime control measure... [and] an inefficient approach to preventing crime by incapacitation unless they are specifically targeted at very high-rate or extremely dangerous offenders.”

National Research Council

The Growth of Incarceration in the United States (2014)

Summary

- Prison expansion historically:
 - Played a small but significant part in the U.S. crime decline
- Prison expansion today:
 - Has little, if any, additional crime reduction effect (diminishing returns)
- Reducing recidivism:
 - Incarceration is not more effective than non-custodial sanctions
 - Longer prison terms do not guarantee better outcomes

RECIDIVISM REDUCTION PRINCIPLES

Recidivism Reduction

- Focus on high risk offenders, target criminogenic needs, address programming barriers (Risk, Need, Responsivity)
- Use sanctions and incentives to respond to behavior
- Frontload resources for offenders coming out of prison
- Incorporate treatment into supervision
- Monitor quality, fidelity, and outcomes

The risk principle tells us who to target

- **High risk** offenders are more likely to recidivate
 - Require the most intensive intervention (supervision and treatment)

- **Low risk** offenders are not as likely to recidivate
 - Too much intervention can increase likelihood of recidivism

Risk of future offending \neq seriousness of the current offense

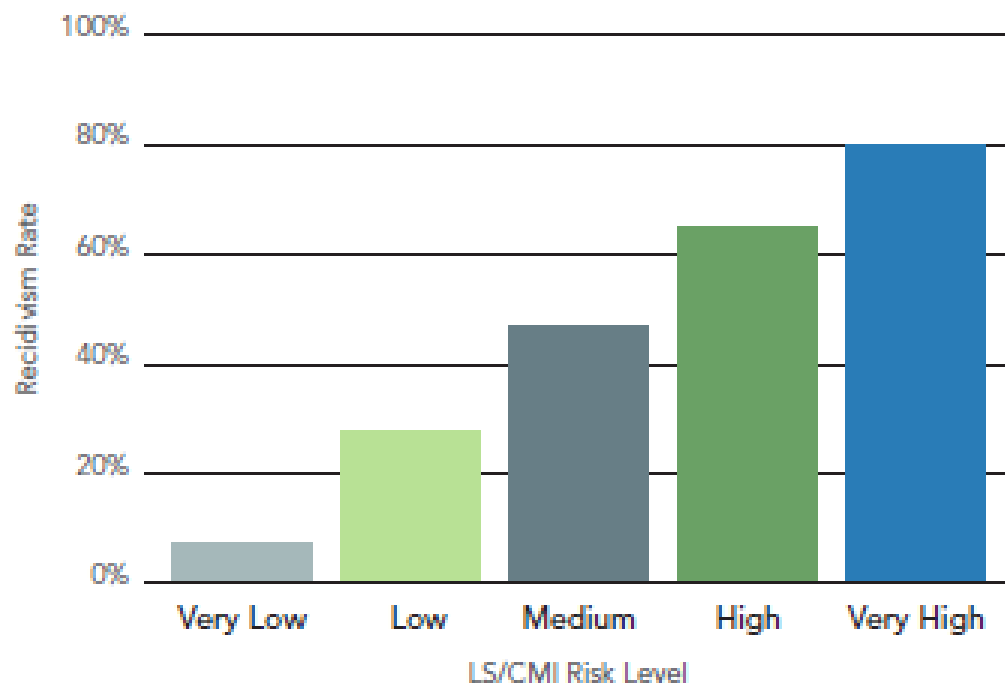
- Someone who committed a serious crime could be more likely to reoffend (high-risk) or less likely to reoffend (low-risk)
- Same for someone who committed a low-level crime

Figure 1

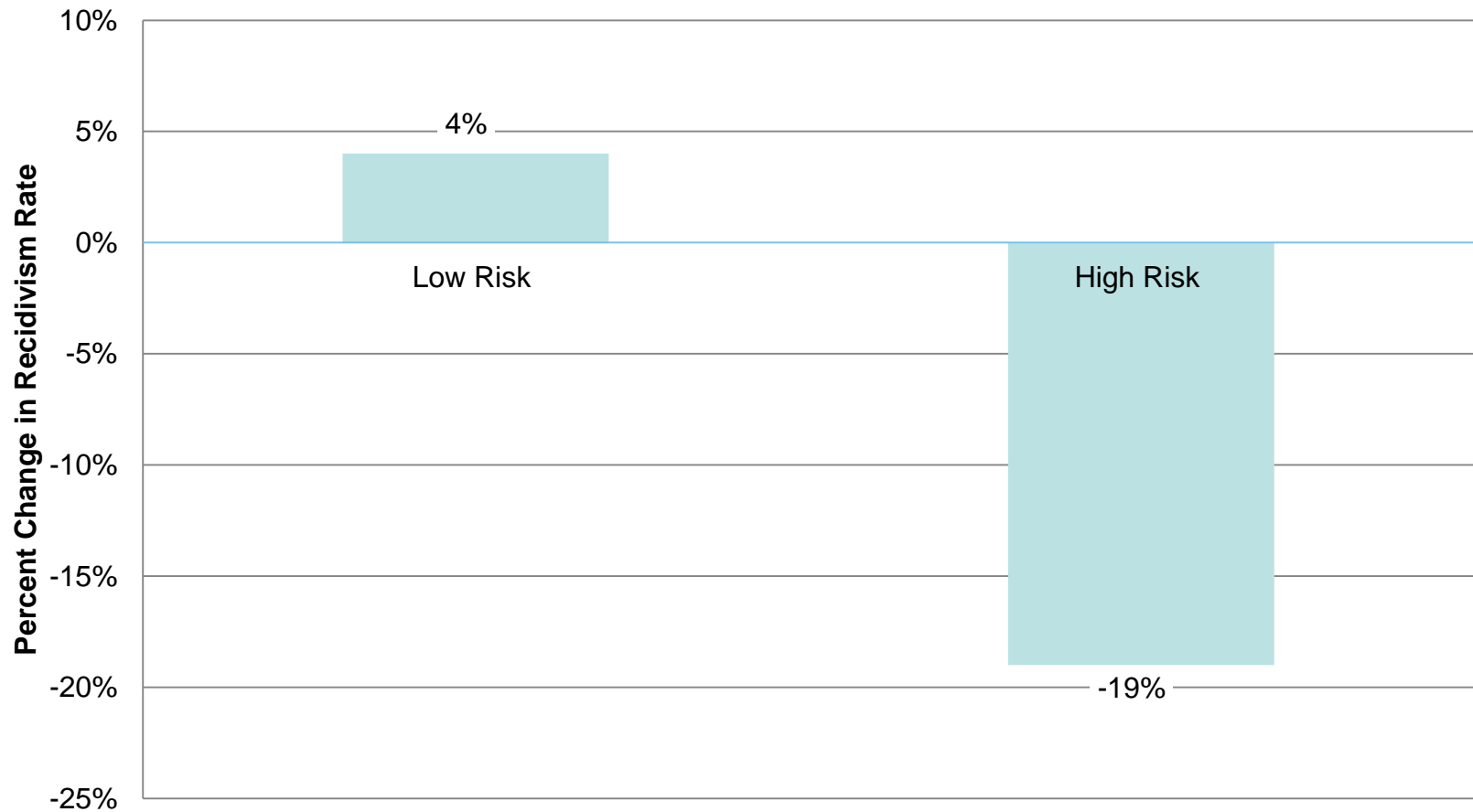
Data Driven: Assessment Tools Can Accurately Identify Offender Risk

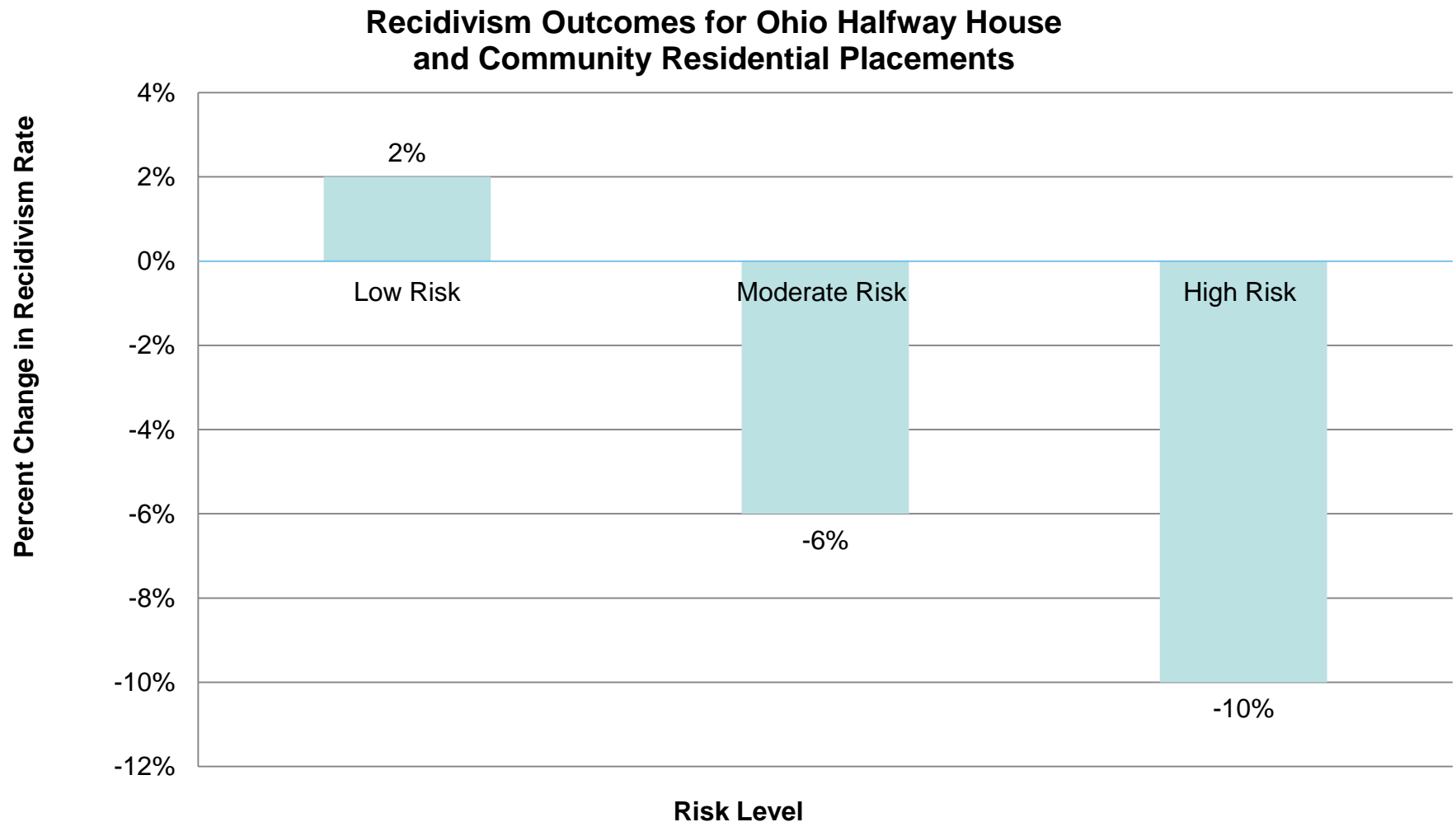
A validation study of one of the most commonly used tools, the Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI), demonstrated its ability to accurately identify offenders' risk of reoffending.¹

SOURCE: Andrews et al, 2004

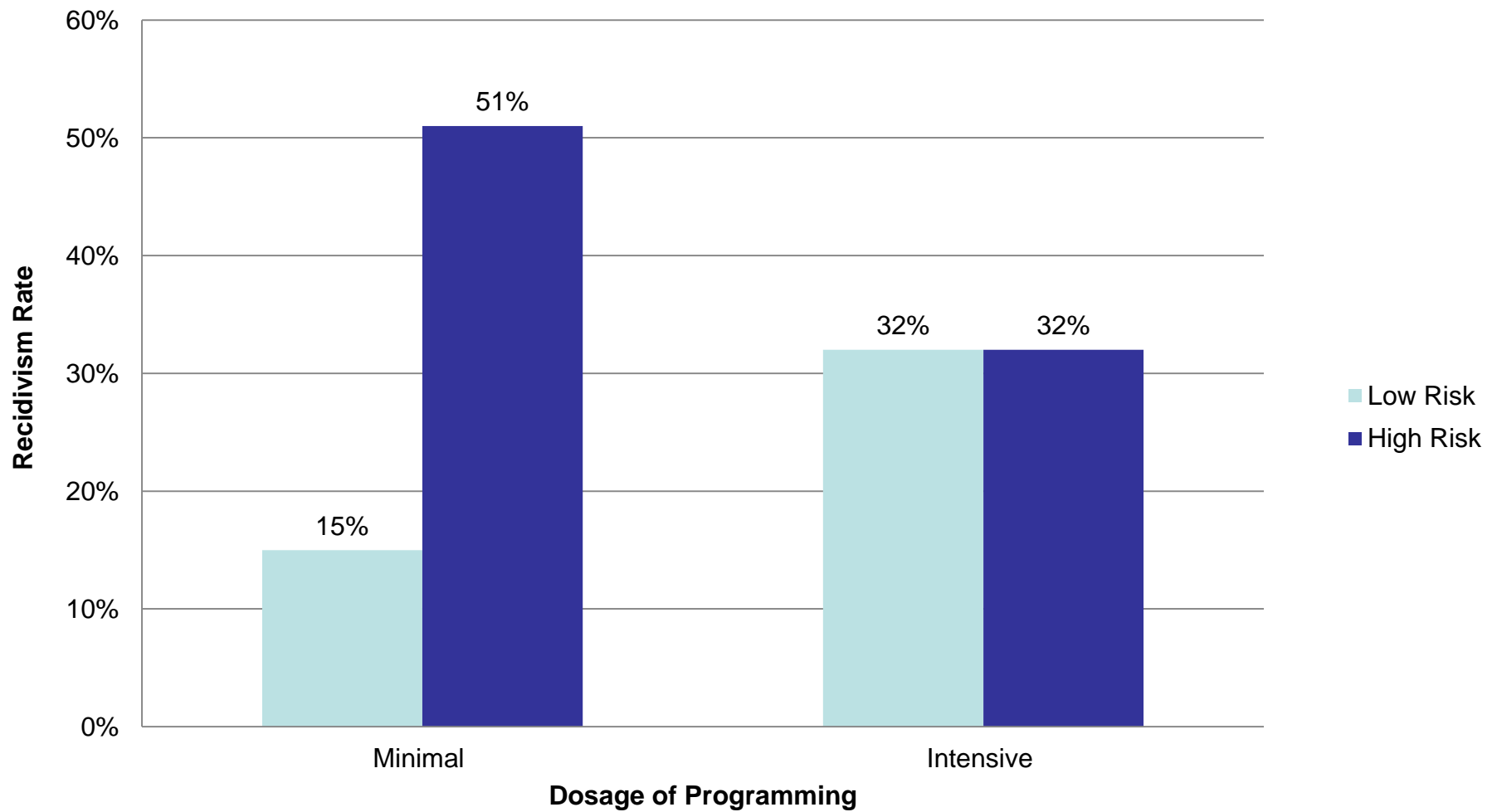


Correctional Interventions Targeting Low-Risk and High-Risk Offenders (Meta-Analysis)





Programming Intensity and Dosage



Source: Bonta et al. (2000), *A Quasi-Experimental Evaluation of an Intensive Rehabilitation Supervision Program*

The needs principle tells us WHAT we should be paying attention to

- Certain factors (criminogenic needs) are tied to criminal behavior
 - Criminogenic = crime-producing
 - Criminogenic needs = risk factors which predict recidivism AND are dynamic (can be targeted for change)
 - Static = cannot be changed (e.g., age and criminal history)
- Targeting criminogenic needs has been shown to reduce recidivism

Criminogenic Needs

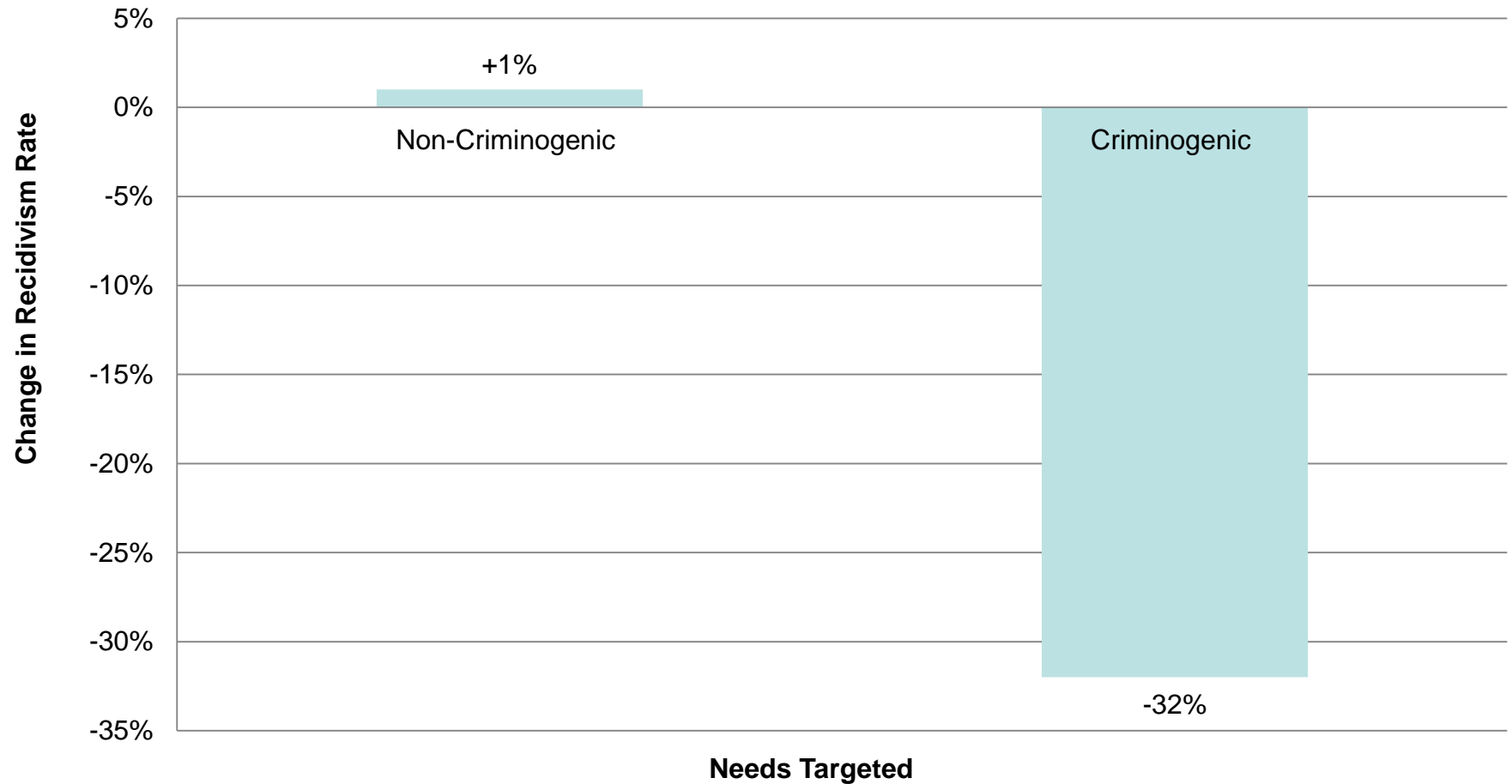
- “Big Four” Criminogenic Risk Factors:
 - Antisocial attitudes (dynamic)
 - Antisocial peers (dynamic)
 - Antisocial personality (dynamic)
 - History of antisocial behavior (static)

- Other Criminogenic Risk Factors:
 - Substance abuse
 - Employment/education
 - Low family affection/poor supervision/poor communication
 - Leisure/recreation

Risk Factors of a Heart Attack:

- 1) Increased LDL/HDL ratios (i.e., elevated LDL and low HDL levels)
- 2) Smoking
- 3) Diabetes
- 4) Hypertension
- 5) Abdominal obesity
- 6) Psychosocial (i.e., stress or depression)
- 7) Failure to eat fruits and vegetables daily
- 8) Failure to exercise
- 9) Failure to drink any alcohol

Effect of Criminogenic vs. Non-Criminogenic Programming on Recidivism



The responsivity principle tells us HOW to target offender issues

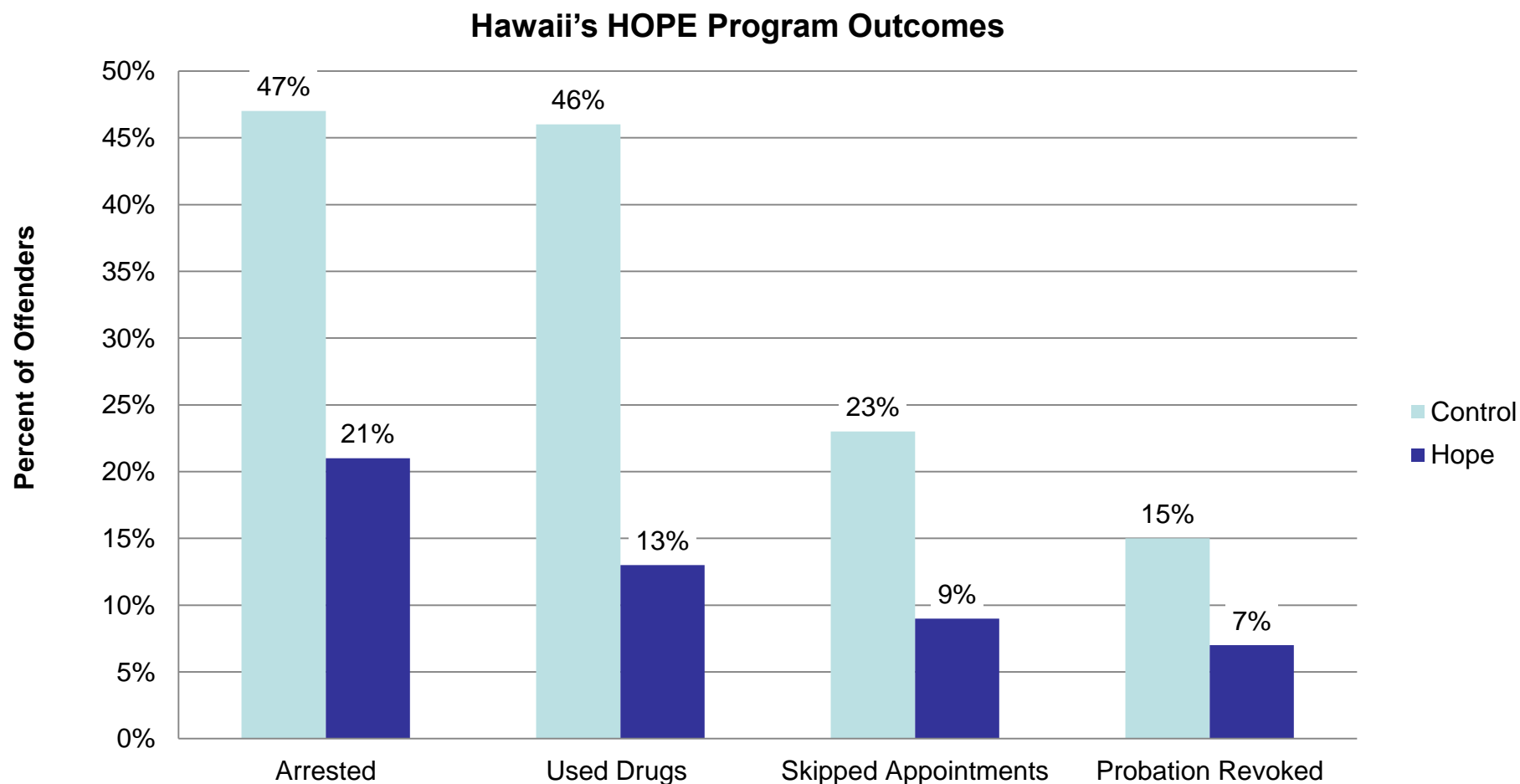
- Responsivity factors impact the likelihood of an individual being successful in a program, intervention, or service
- Targeting responsivity factors will increase the offender's likelihood of success
- Examples:
 - Acute mental illness
 - Child care needs
 - Transportation needs

SANCTIONS AND INCENTIVES

Swift, Certain, and Proportional Sanctions

- Respond to negative behavior in a manner that will change that behavior
- Deterrence:
 - Swift, certain, and proportional sanctions have a stronger deterrent effect than delayed, random, and severe sanctions

Swift, Certain, and Proportional Sanctions



Source: Hawken and Kleiman (2009), *Managing Drug Involved Probationers with Swift and Certain Sanctions: Evaluating Hawaii's HOPE*

Swift, Certain, and Proportional Sanctions

- Less effective deterrent
 - Letting multiple violations build up before a response
 - Imposing sanctions after a delay
 - Imposing sanctions that are out of proportion to the problem behavior

- Strong deterrent
 - Making consequences clear upfront
 - Responding swiftly to problem behavior
 - Responding with sanctions that are proportionate to the problem behavior

Swift, Certain, and Proportional Sanctions

- Harrell & Roman (2001) examined whether using swift, certain, and proportional sanctions as part of a drug court program reduced recidivism
- Research model
 - Matched samples: Participants in drug court program with swift, certain, and proportional sanctions vs. participants in drug court programs without
 - Compared: Re-arrest rates after 2 years
- Finding
 - Substantially lower re-arrest rates (19% vs. 27% for the control group)

Incorporate Rewards and Incentives

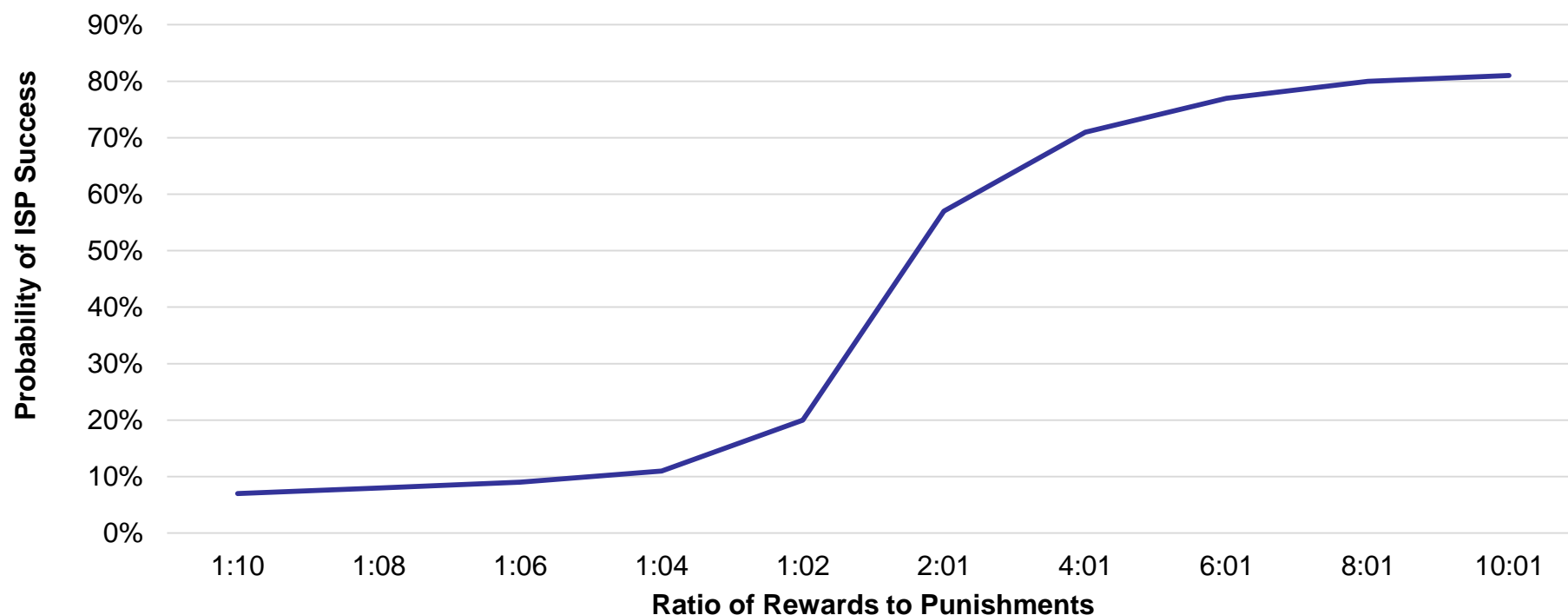
- Identify opportunities for rewarding prosocial behavior and attitudes (e.g., case plan progress, practicing a new skill, taking initiative, being honest, etc.)
- Develop a continuum of rewards to round out the continuum of sanctions
- Offender change is most effective when rewards are utilized at a higher rate than sanctions

Incorporate Rewards and Incentives

- Allowing probationers and parolees to step-down their supervision (e.g., reduced reporting, less frequent drug testing, etc.) or earn their way off supervision for compliance with conditions
 - Encourages offenders to change their behavior and attitudes, thereby reducing violations
 - Allocates resources based on which offenders are exhibiting antisocial behaviors

Incorporate Rewards and Incentives

Ratio of Rewards to Sanctions and the Probability of ISP Success

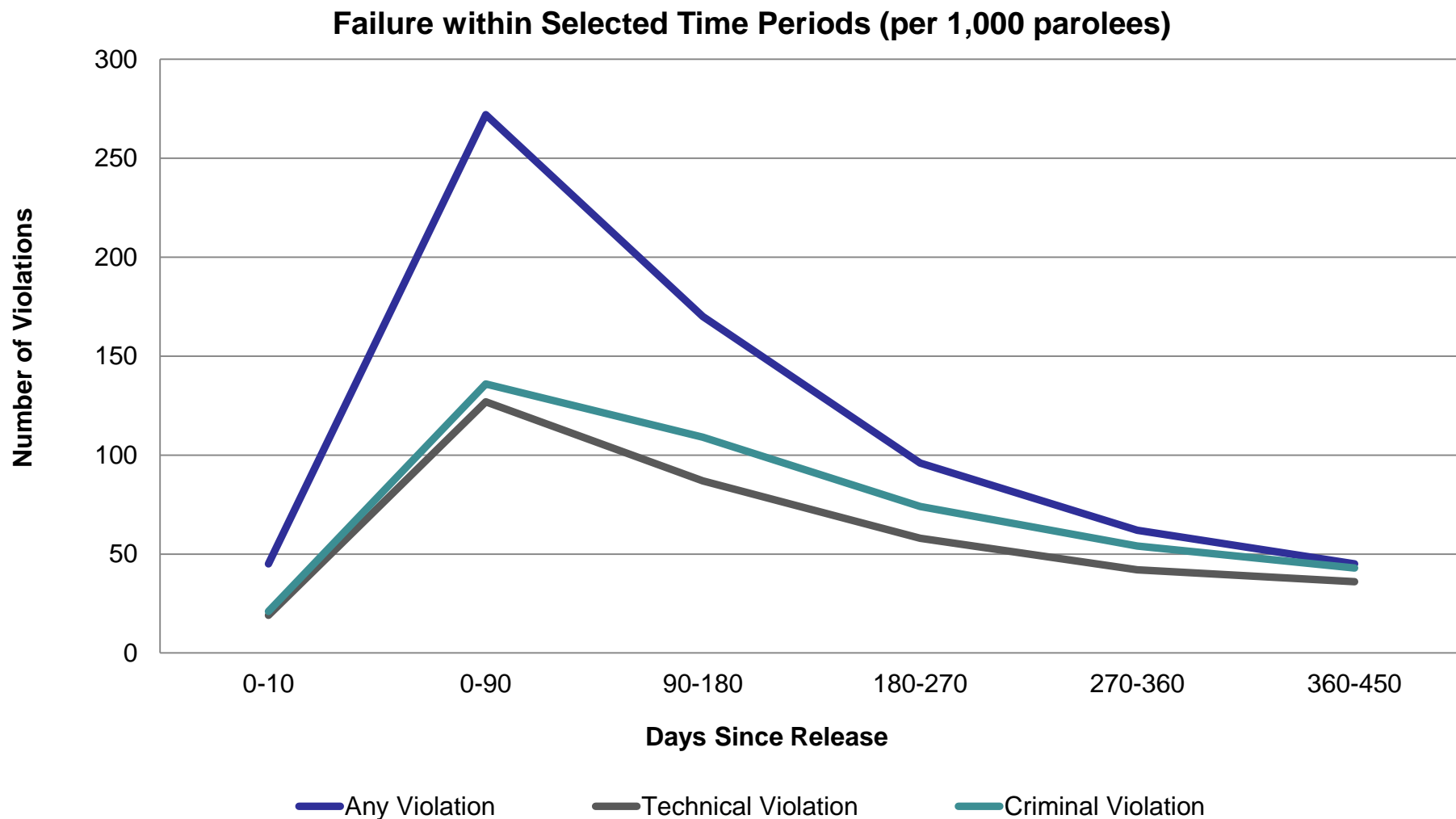


FRONTLOAD RESOURCES

Frontload Resources

- Focus community supervision resources in the first few months when offenders are most likely to violate conditions or commit a new crime
- Identify offenders who need enhanced supervision and those who do not
 - Adjust reporting requirements / conditions for successful offenders to offset costs of frontloading
- Deter future crime and technical violations by changing offender behavior early in the supervision process

Frontload Resources



INCORPORATE TREATMENT INTO SUPERVISION

Incorporate Treatment into Supervision

Incorporate treatment into supervision case plans rather than using surveillance alone

Cost-Benefit Outcomes for Adult Criminal Justice Programs

Program	Cost-benefit ratio
Intensive supervision – surveillance only	-\$0.81
Intensive supervision – surveillance and treatment	\$1.59

MONITOR QUALITY, FIDELITY, AND OUTCOMES

Monitor Quality, Fidelity, and Outcomes

- Higher quality evidence-based practices have bigger impacts on recidivism
 - Validate risk and needs assessment tools
 - Train, supervise, and coach staff
 - Manage caseloads
 - Monitor programs for compliance and fidelity
 - Collect data, set performance benchmarks, and monitor outcomes

Monitor Quality, Fidelity, and Outcomes

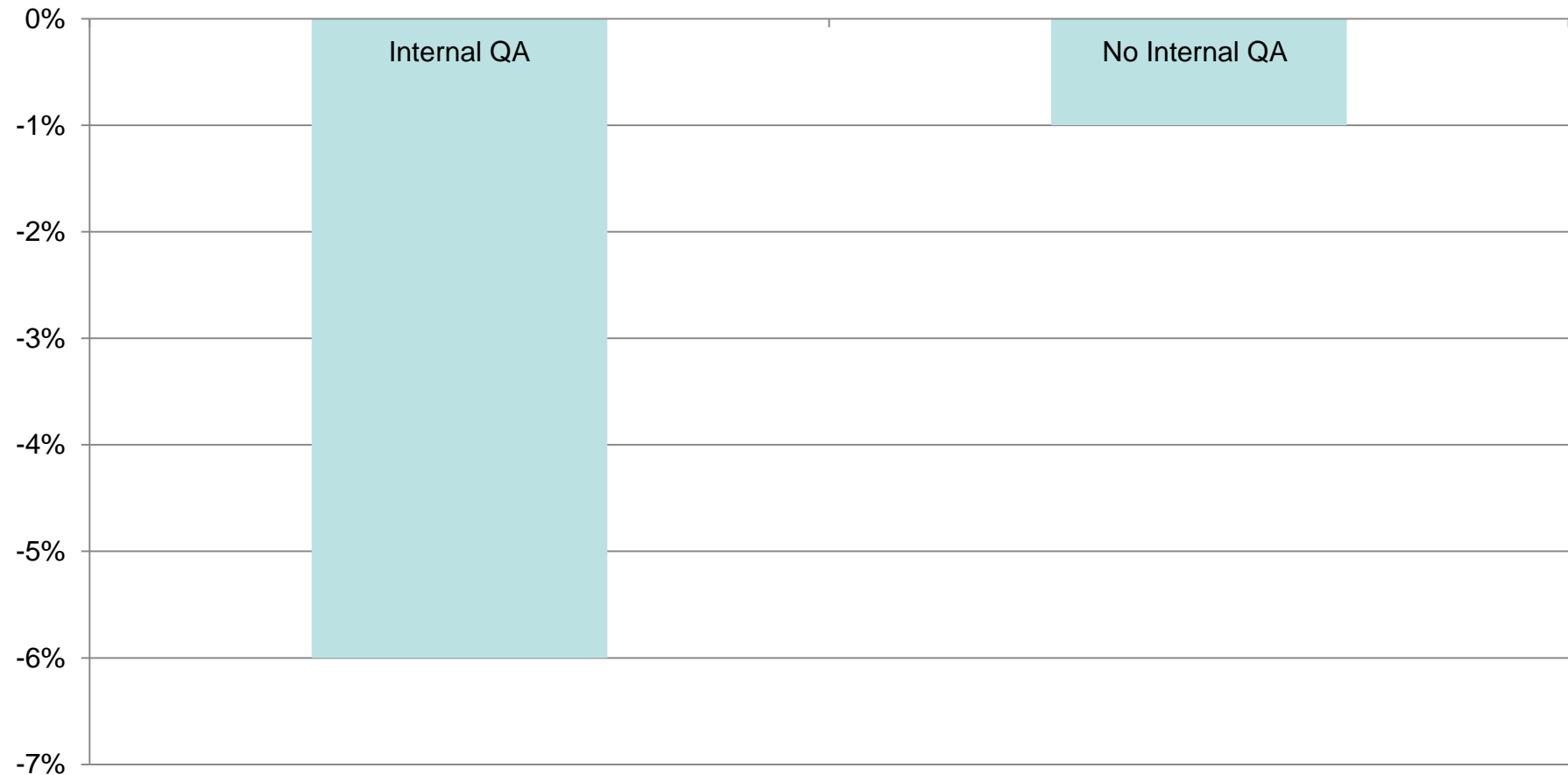
Programs designed to meet offenders' criminogenic needs must be delivered with fidelity to the program model

- Functional Family Therapy
 - Followed model: 38% decrease in recidivism
 - Didn't follow model: 17% increase in recidivism

- Aggression Replacement Therapy
 - Followed model: 24% decrease in recidivism
 - Didn't follow model: 7% increase in recidivism

Monitor Quality, Fidelity, and Outcomes

Effect of Internal Quality Assurance on Recidivism Outcomes



Source: Latessa et al. (2010), *Follow-up Evaluation of Ohio's Community Based Correctional Facilities and Halfway House Programs*

Reducing Recidivism

- Focus on high risk offenders, target criminogenic needs, and address programming barriers (Risk, Need, Responsivity)
- Use sanctions and incentives to respond to behavior
- Frontload resources for offenders coming out of prison
- Incorporate treatment into supervision
- Monitor quality, fidelity, and outcomes

Next Meeting: September 11, 2:30 pm

- System review
- Introduction to policy development

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